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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 3, 10 and 14.

Old Age Tax Plan Opposed; Separate Joint Tax Vote; Uruguay Suspends Deputy

The World's Day—July 30, 1941

New England: Bay State Tax Financing Opposed

Strong Senate opposition to earned income tax method of financing a proposed increase in Bay State old-age assistance payments was recorded. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts went "over the top" in its drive for scrap aluminum, a total of 1,001,950 pounds having been counted by noon today. Amounts collected by cities and towns. [Page 2.]

With Boston's $19,400,000 traffic artery plan shelved for two years, the House Ways and Means Committee indorsed a $100,000 Statewide survey of municipal traffic congestion. [Page 2.]

Inside workers at the two Bond Bread bakeries struck today for pay lost while the bakeries were closed by the drivers' strike. [Page 2.]

Justice Reed urged resistance to the Nazis at a "Freedom Rally" attended by 25,000 persons in Bridgeport, Conn. [Page 3.]

Rise of 1½ cents in retail price of milk in Greater Boston commencing Saturday, was defended and assailed. [Page 3.]

Maneuvers of the First and 26th Divisions in Massachusetts and Rhode Island were completed. [Page 14.]

Washington: House Modifies Vote on Tax Bill

The House Rules Committee agreed to modify previously planned procedure for consideration of the $3,529,200,000 tax bill so as to permit a separate vote on the provision which would require married persons to file joint income tax returns.

The Maritime Commission announced that the first of 30 Axis ships seized by the United States was placed in service. It was the Italian freighter Clara which, completely repaired, was to load coal at Norfolk, Va.

The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill designed to give cotton and wheat farmers higher prices by preventing the Government from selling its large stocks of cotton and wheat for the duration of the European war. [Financial Page.]

Rexford G. Tugwell of New York, one of the original New Deal advisers in the Agriculture Administration, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Governor of Puerto Rico.

The House Military Affairs Committee approved legislation to retain selectees, National Guardsmen, reserve officers and enlisted personnel of the Army for military training beyond one year.

The House refused to approve the compromise form of legislation which would authorize the President to take over industrial plants when interruptions of production impede or delay the defense program.

Full recognition of the Czech Government-in-exile was accorded by the State Department.

Americas: Uruguay Suspends Pro-Nazi Deputy

Montevideo, Uruguay, July 30 (AP)—The Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies voted to suspend Deputy Alejandro Kayel because of attacks directed against the Government by the pro-Nazi newspaper Libertad, of which he is editor. The Chamber also decided to appoint a special committee to draft within 10 days a bill ordering the newspaper to cease publication. [South America slashes net of Nazi intrigue: Page 4.]

Russia: Nazis Driven From Smolensk Trenches

Russian claim to have forced the Germans out of their trenches around Smolensk, where the invader had resorted to trenches in order to ward off Russian counter-attacks. [Page 1.]

Germans say that Russian attempts to counter-attack have failed, though they concede the powerful nature of those attacks.

Harry Hopkins, United States Lend-Lease Co-ordinator, arrived in Moscow by airplane from London. [Page 7.]

Poland-in-exile and Russia signed an agreement to fight as allies against Germany. [Page 7.]

In the Orient: Japan to 'Renovate' Policies

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Premier of Japan, declared that Japan needed "swift, determined execution of her national policies," and the Government was "determined to proceed on an historic renovation in policies from an entirely new standpoint." [Page 8.]

Thirty Japanese transports were reported to be disembarking troops at Cap St. Jacques in French Indo-China.

American and British companies in North China were prevented from doing business except in the Peiping and Tientsin. [Page 1.]

Large Thai Army forces, fully equipped and mechanized, moved into Araya Predes, near the French Indo-Chinese frontier to occupy formally new areas gained from the French colony.

Senate Democrats Shift

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The Democratic Steering Committee named Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas today to be Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He will succeed Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, who will transfer to the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, which handles tax matters.

Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, author of the Hatch Act to curb pernicious political activities, was named Chairman of the Privileges and Elections Committee, succeeding Senator Connally in that post.

Approval of the Senate will be necessary before the designations finally are made, but leaders said this was only routine.

Senator George, who has been chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee since the passing last year of Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, elected to take the chairmanship of the powerful Finance Committee, a post vacated by the recent passing of Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi.

The steering committee also added Senators Lee (D) of Oklahoma and James M. Tunnell (D) of Delaware, Administration supporters like Senator Connally, to membership on the Foreign Relations Committee. They will fill vacancies created by the death of Senator Harrison and by the elevation of Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina to the Supreme Court.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR	SHOWERS	WARM	COOLER
↑ TONIGHT			
↓ TOMORROW			
COOLER	WARM	SHOWERS	FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Camp Leader

Globe Press

Mrs. E. Swift Newton

Of Daylesford, Pa., Chairman of the Girl Scout International Committee which has made all arrangements for the Girl Scout Western Hemisphere Encampment for Aug. 11 to 25 at Camp Bonnie Brae, East Otis, Mass.

Need to Cut 'Gas' by Third Is Still Vital

Despite dynamic efforts which include construction of new pipelines, utilization of barges up the Mississippi and every available tank car, it is still necessary to cut gasoline consumption 33 1-3 per cent along the Eastern Seaboard. Such a reduction will permit full allowances to industry and to home heating at little, or no appreciable increase in price.

This was the word brought to Boston today by Dr. John W. Frey, petroleum industry expert who is assistant to Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes in striving to avert the shortages that loom immediately ahead because of the transfer of tankers to British service.

Dr. Frey said he knew nothing of reports emanating from New York oil sources that rationing of gasoline might be effected immediately after Labor Day. The figure of a five-gallon-a-week allotment per car was mentioned.

In outlining the situation now confronting gas and oil consumers, however, Dr. Frey, who was in Boston at the request of David H. Howie, state gasoline conservation director, to address a meeting in Gardner Auditorium of oil men and auto club representatives, made it clear that unless voluntary rationing is successful a serious situation will arise, which will require enforced rationing, or a melee of rising prices.

Briefly outlining the situation, Dr. Frey mentioned the fact that 95 per cent of Eastern Seaboard oil is brought in by tanker. The total amount brought daily averages 1,250,000 barrels.

Transfer of the use of 80 of the 260 boats engaged in this trade will mean a shortage of 150,000 to 250,000 barrels a day.

Landis Heads N. E. Civilian Defense Office

Headquarters are opened on Park Street for the co-ordination of work throughout the area.

Regional civilian defense headquarters for New England, designed to piece the civilian defense activities of every hamlet, city and State in New England into a single regional mechanism operating as smoothly as clockwork, were opened for business at 9 Park Street in Boston today. Chief of the New England office, and official representative of the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington, is Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School.

The New England headquarters is one of nine such regional offices set up by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, National Director of Civilian Defense. These civilian defense regions have the same boundaries as the nine Army areas.

While the Army and the Navy prepare actual military strategy and action in event of war, the regional civilian defense office, whose personnel is already at work in New England, will direct the planning of "passive wartime resistance"—all that is involved in the complicated phases of civilian defense against air raids, sabotage, or damage to morale.

Central Control

Co-ordinating the work of various federal agencies, State committees on public safety, and local air raid or disaster organizations in the New England area, the regional office might be likened to a central control switchboard where all the strands of a complex mechanism terminate.

The personnel has been especially selected to carry out this liaison work. An Army officer has been assigned full-time to the staff. A Navy officer, an Army Air Corps officer, a representative of the Department of Justice, and a representative of the Federal Security Agency are also included in the personnel.

New England's civilian defense must be as carefully, thoroughly, and unitedly planned as the area's military and naval strategy, Dean Landis emphasized today in describing his new duties. "Although we hope we will never have to use the air raid defense preparations we are making, with their decontamination squads, hospital points, etcetera, still we have to think in those terms," he explained.

Then he was asked, "Are there bombers now in use which could fly from continental European points to the United States and back again with a load of bombs in event of war?"

"Yes," shot back Dean Landis. "And if Britain should fall, the situation would be completely changed and our danger would be much greater," he added.

Definite Danger

Although New England cities probably would not be subjected to continued bombing as in Britain, there would be a definite danger of sharp, short attacks particularly with thousands of incendiary bombs in event of war, it is pointed out.

"Our job," he continued, "is not to organize in detail the air raid defense of the various localities, but rather to help local authorities to

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

For Civilian Defense

By a Staff Photographer; Harris & Ewing

Regional Office Opened in Boston

Dean James M. Landis (left), Dean of Harvard Law School and New England Chairman of Civilian Defense, and Col. W. G. Knight, from the office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, who will act as liaison officer between the Army and civilian defense units. Both officials were present this morning at the opening of the New England headquarters for Civilian Defense at 9 Park Street.

Roosevelt Asks Price Control; Soviet Troops Take Offensive; Britain to Step Up Air Raids

Planes, bombs, and men are ready for greatest air offensive against Germany.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 30—Everything is set here for the British to launch on Germany the greatest sustained air offensive of all time, it is learned here today on reliable authority.

The bombers are ready, the fighters are ready, the bombs are ready, and the pilots and crews are ready. All that is needed to unleash them is the decision of the High Command that the right moment has come to throw in every ounce of striking power that the RAF can apply as the most effective form of immediate military co-operation with the Russians.

It is understood that Berlin and other big cities will be bombed with more intensity than London has ever been in a special attempt to crack up the German morale at a period when the cumulative effect of Russia's resistance to the Nazi blitzkrieg machine and the lengthening German casualty lists are liable to exert a depressing effect on the people, buoyed up hitherto by quickly-won successes.

Drastic Campaign Set

The ruthless British air program is not contingent on what happens to Russia, however. If the Germans establish military superiority over Russia, then they will attempt to dictate peace as Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden warned foreign correspondents here yesterday. The British answer to the world will be bombs delivered in ever-increasing quantities until either the Nazis sue for peace or the German people rise up to throw their present leaders out of office in order to escape the continuance of a progressively devastating ordeal that will reach its climax in a year's time.

Britain's air attack, it is estimated, will be of enormous assistance to the Russians if they hold out, for it is bound to have exceedingly disruptive effects on the Nazi powers of production and lines of communication. And one sequel for which the British are prepared is the abandonment by Hitler of his Russian campaign and a sudden switching over of all his resources into one vast gamble on a successful invasion of Britain.

Should he do this without having smashed the Soviet Army first the Russians may have the opportunity to launch a heavy land and air attack upon Germany's eastern garrisons as the fighting opens up again on a Western Front.

German Losses Heavy

While the exact military situation in Russia is wrapped in mystery except for the uncorroborated communiqués from Soviet and Nazi masters of propaganda it is certain that a heavy toll is being taken among Germany's best fighter and bomber pilots.

Already the British have received reliable evidence through their agents to support the theory that German morale is beginning to quake. Ever since the reciprocal air-raiding started the Royal Air Force has been carrying out Air Chief of Staff, Air Marshal Charles Portal's masterplan for the systematic, if gradual, destruction of Germany's industrial resources.

But lately this operational policy has been extended to include heavy consecutive raids on centers that previously had not had a single bomb fall on them.

So drastic has been the effect on the city of Münster in northwest Germany, for example, that a large proportion of the inhabitants are reliably reported to have fled from the city carrying a tale of havoc which has spread ever widening ripples of apprehension. A similar situation is developing around Hamburg and other cities that the British have picked out for specially intensive bombardment.

The worst ordeals await the Germans in the lengthening winter nights, but steadily increasing number of high altitude bombers coming into operation means cities may be attacked in daylight as well by planes flying so near the stratosphere as to be invisible and inaudible and outside the range of ground defenses and reachable only by the most powerful fighters. If heavy raids are launched on this country by the Germans as is generally expected the public here certainly will not have grounds for the disagreeable thought it has had formerly that while Britain "is taking it," the Germans are escaping a comparable test of their fiber.

Charlotte's Aluminum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Enough aluminum to build seven airplanes, or 15,000 pounds, have been collected by various civic agencies in Charlotte, according to officials of the gigantic collection campaign.

Moscow reports Nazis driven from trenches at Smolensk—Berlin claims gains.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, July 30

The Red Army has forced the Germans out of their trenches in the Smolensk sector, in a succession of counterattacks, the Moscow communiqué announced today.

The German High Command conceded that Russian forces, trying to rescue trapped Russian troops east of Smolensk, had taken the initiative, but it called their effort futile and costly.

The German war bulletin said the Russian counteroffensive on that front, where the Germans have a salient running deep into the defenses of Moscow, took the form of "relief attacks," and other German sources reported Nazi advance units still within about 130 miles of the Soviet capital in a deep battle area stretching from Mogilev, southwest of Smolensk, to the region of Vyazma, 100 miles to the east.

"According to Plan"

Except for that one front mentioned specifically, the communiqué again summarized the whole battle on the Eastern Front with the statement that "operations continued according to plan."

The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communiqué:

"During July 29 our troops engaged the enemy in the directions of Novorzhev, Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir.

"In the Smolensk direction our units detrenched the enemy from their positions with a succession of counterattacks.

"During July 27 and 28 our air force brought down 74 German planes. Our losses were 51 planes."

German Reports

The German News Agency, DNB, said that advance German tank units east of Smolensk had cleared the surrounding countryside of Russian troops after a Nazi column had fought its way forward with additional supplies of fuel.

The supply column was attacked violently by Soviet infantry and tanks before reaching its goal, but beat off all assaults, the agency declared.

"The contingent delivered its precious freight," DNB said, "and the same night German tanks combed the entire sector and cleared it of Bolsheviks."

Farther north, on the line of approach to Leningrad, Russia's second largest city, informed Germans said two Russian divisions had been wiped out west of Lake Peipus, in Estonia.

These sources declared the Russians had been blocked off from retreat by a German thrust across Estonia from Parnu and Viljandi in the southeast to the northwest shores of Lake Peipus.

Russian pressure in the Smolensk sector apparently came from the Red Army line by troops attempting to storm through to the encircled forces, not alone from the surrounded troops trying to burst out of the German ring.

By a Staff Artist

The Battle Front

Shaded sections show approximately the course of the Stalin Line. Black arrows indicate main points of German attack, white arrows the main points of Russian counterattack.

U. S. Protest Sent Tokyo In Ship Bombing

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—The United States made formal representations to Japan over the bombing of the United States gunboat Tutuila today as it undertook this action and correlated moves on other world fronts to knit the opponents of Axis aggression into a more closely unified bloc.

Simultaneous with the dispatch of a stern warning to the Japanese, instructions were sent to John G. Winant, United States Ambassador in London, to inform the Czechoslovakian Government in Exile that the United States will continue to recognize the independence of that Nation and will send someone to London to represent the United States with that Government.

Final decision on American aid to Russia will wait for Mr. Hopkins' reports. Official Washington is inclined to be less pessimistic about Russia's military chances in the great battles with Germany than it was two or three weeks ago.

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Japanese 'Retaliation' Group To Rule Trade in North China

SAIGON, French Indo-China, July 30 (AP)—Many United States automobiles converted into armored army vehicles were unloaded from 30 Japanese transports which began disembarking today at Cap St. Jacques at the mouth of the Saigon River in French Indo-China.

SHANGHAI, July 30 (AP)—A "special Capital and Property Adjustment Committee" to execute retaliatory measures against British and American interests was established at Peiping today.

All American and British companies in North China were prevented from doing business except in the Peiping and Tientsin foreign quarters, reports said.

The special committee, which will have the specific duty of supervising business transactions between Chinese and Japanese on the one hand and foreigners on the other, includes representatives of the Japanese Army, Japanese Embassy, Japanese Consulate, the Japanese Finance Ministry's local agent, the Asia Development Board's local liaison officer and a representative of the Federated Reserve Bank.

Branch committees will be established throughout North China under the supervision of local Japanese military affairs commissions, it was said.

Americans and Britons arriving at Peiping by train reported that their luggage was "frozen" by the station authorities who refused to release it except upon recommendation of the Japanese Embassy.

[In Japan itself foreign business was virtually at a standstill as assets were frozen by the Government.]

American and British properties in the whole of Shantung Province were said to have been put under protective custody by the Japanese. Among those reported affected were the Texas and Socony Oil Companies.

At some places Japanese sentries were patrolling the properties, at others Chinese pickets employed by the Japanese mounted guard, it was said.

[In Tokyo it was reported that authorities were withdrawn from the properties of Standard, Texas and Shell Oil companies at Dairen after "difficulties" were solved. It was reported that Standard Oil was permitted to resume domestic deliveries of gasoline and oil.]

Foreign businessmen anxiously awaited further actions against them since, they pointed out, any moves taken by the Japanese-controlled Nanking Government could meet with no United States and British retaliation. Nanking has no foreign holdings.

The Swatow branch of the British-owned Hong Kong Shanghai Bank, the largest in the Orient, was reported picketed by Japanese in semi-military uniforms.

All Chinese and Japanese throughout the occupied areas

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Legislation is needed at once in order to halt inflation, Congress is told in message.

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Heavy liquidation today after President Roosevelt's price control message to Congress sent cotton futures prices crashing as much as $5.15 a bale on the New York Cotton Exchange.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—Warning the Nation today that "we face inflation unless we act decisively and without delay," President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress asked for immediate passage of far-reaching price control legislation.

Enactment of such legislation, he said, "can no longer prudently be postponed."

Mr. Roosevelt declared that the rise in living costs is already "frighteningly similar" to that which preceded the World War inflationary spiral.

Points Outlined

The machinery for putting the sweeping new controls into effect was meanwhile prepared by the office of Leon Henderson, Price Administrator. It was not contained in Mr. Roosevelt's message but was understood to include the following points:

Establishment of a special Federal three-man board, or Court of Appeals with authority to reverse or sustain price fixing orders, and to issue injunctions against violators;

Selective ceilings would be imposed on individual commodities, rather than an "overall ceiling" (advocated by Bernard Baruch) dealing with the whole economic structure;

Rents would be included, but only in defense areas.

Special legislation would deal with the District of Columbia rent situation.

Wages, it is understood, would not be included.

The price control legislation will be introduced late today or tomorrow.

Court Appeal Possible

Another feature of the proposal, still subject to late minute change, is that appeals would be permitted from the special review board organization direct to the Supreme Court. The question of farm prices has been one of the most delicate problems. Apparently the farm bloc has succeeded in exempting from control the five basic farm commodities, corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco and rice and until prices go over so-called "parity" they will not be greatly affected by the new machinery.

As to wages, Mr. Roosevelt made direct reference to it in his message to Congress, urging labor cooperation based on the Administration's parallel action to keep cost of living in line and to impose "effective taxation of excess profits and purchasing power."

Text of President's message on price control: Page 18.

Construction Men From United States Reach Ulster Port

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—A corps of 460 trained United States construction men arrived today at a porth in Northern Ireland and were greeted aboard ship by Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, British War Secretary.

The port was not identified.

E. A. V. MacPherson of New York, second in command of the group, told Captain Margesson he understood their work was to be in connection with certain harbor facilities and the War Secretary answered that "we are mighty glad to see you fellows here."

The American technicians, in addition to United States workers already in Northern Ireland, are headed by E. R. Holland of Williamsburg, Va.

The Americans will form a self-contained colony with their own police and other services. They brought their own food and clothing to relieve the strain on British resources.

They were guaranteed three months' work and will work double shifts throughout the summer, earning $60 to $120 a week.

Liner to Dock

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 (AP)—The Japanese liner Tatuta Maru was granted special permission to discharge its passengers today, and officers of the NYK line said they believed the vessel would arrive within a few hours. It was understood to be about 30 miles offshore. Approximately 100 American citizens are aboard.

One-Half of 1 Per Cent Earned Income Tax for Age Aid Increase Strikes Snag

Cost of Living Clause Urged By Economist for Labor Pacts

Because of rising prices Dr. John T. Dunlop of the Department of Economics at Harvard University recommended today that cost of living clauses be inserted in labor agreements at this period.

The most popular type of these clauses is that providing the wage angle of an agreement between employer and labor union can be reopened by the union if the cost of living goes up 5 per cent, Dr. Dunlop noted.

This permits of a renewal of wage negotiations and a possible increase in pay over the rate originally set in the contract.

The Harvard expert on living costs has been testifying before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration this week in an arbitration case involving shoe workers' wages.

Union Tendency

"There is a tendency among a good many unions to ask this provision against higher costs of living in their agreements at this time," Dr. Dunlop observed. "Doubtless more and more agreements carrying such clauses will be adopted.

"During the life of an agreement, which is usually a year, there may be a substantial rise in the cost of living. It is then fair for a union to seek a wage readjustment in accordance with the new conditions, and if provision has been made in advance for a reopening of the contract, the possibility of a wage advance to correspond with the general advance of prices becomes automatic.

"The cost of living index of the U. S. Department of Labor is frequently taken as a standard.

"This type of mechanism has been widely adopted in Canada.

"However, for any period longer than a year, it is a very bad mistake to tie wages solely to the cost of living. Trade unions are rightly opposed, and I am opposed, too.

Price Level

"For over 150 years the price level has remained relatively constant, while wages have gone up and up and up.

"The increase in wages is in itself the rising standard of living of wage earners.

"The higher wages reflect improved technological methods, such as better means of manufacturing and distribution. So you find a rise in wages which is much more than a rise in prices. The rise in wages means that the working people are better off.

"But unless the tie-up between wages and the cost of living is limited to short periods the workers are going to suffer.

"In a long-time dependence of wages on the cost of living, the worker gets only wages that correspond with prices and does not obtain any advance in his real wage.

"When a union obtains a cost of living clause in its agreement, it will find it useful to let it bring what it may during the short period of agreement, and at its expiration seek an increase in the base rate of pay."

Kretschmar

She's a Candidate for Little Miss South Boston

We don't know why Billie Miller has his eyes shut. Maybe the glamour of sister Elaine is too much for him. If it is, this is all to the good, for Elaine is getting the Hollywood "works" in preparation for the Little Sisters' Beauty Contest at the new South Boston Clubhouse of the Boys Club of Boston on Thursday afternoon, July 31.

Buster Keaton, movie comedian now appearing with the North Shore Players in Marblehead, will be one of the judges for this contest, in which the boy members of the Club are entering little sister for all she's worth—which they hope will be the coveted crown of little Miss South Boston for 1941.

Redistricting Issue to Go To High Court

William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said today that he would challenge in the State Supreme Court the constitutionality of the Legislature's action in realigning the State congressional districts.

The measure, wiping out the district now served by Representative Thomas Eliot (D), Cambridge, was signed into law yesterday by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Mr. Burke said he would take his action to the high tribunal "within two weeks."

Minimum Wage Adopted: The Massachusetts House of Representatives today passed to be engrossed legislation establishing a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour on a maximum 48-hour week for intrastate workers receiving less than $30 a week.

The legislation exempts all workers making more than $30, domestic labor, farm labor and other minor branches of industry. Time and one half would be paid for overtime work. The vote was 131 to 36.

Saturday Sessions: Long debates on old-age pension assistance legislation and other bills have developed doubt that the Legislature can clear its slate of regular business prior to the Senate trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councillor, scheduled for Aug. 5.

It is understood that the first Saturday session of the present Legislature will be held this week in an effort to complete action on all regular business. If the slate cannot be cleared, it is reported, all remaining bills will be delayed until completion of the Coakley trial.

No "Beano" Inquiry: No legislative investigation will be made of beano this year. The Senate refused to reconsider its action yesterday killing a resolve for a special commission study. After a lengthy debate in which several Senators attacked the previous rejection vote, which came after the Senate had approved the investigation, the upper branch voted 20 to 13 against reconsideration.

Ford Hall Building: As the Legislature prepared to take final action today on a bill authorizing the State to purchase the Ford Hall Building for housing of State offices now using rented quarters, the Executive Council approved the purchase for the sum of $155,000.

First payment, totalling $85,000 will be made tomorrow or Friday while a second payment of $70,000 will be made on or before Aug. 6, expiration date of the State's option.

Purchase had been recommended by Governor Saltonstall. The Boston Baptist Social Union is the present owner of the building in which Ford Hall Forum has been a feature in Boston's cultural life.

Traffic Study Approved: Swift legislative rejection of the Bosto plan for immediate construction of a $10,000,000 central artery to relieve highway congestion was envisioned today as the House Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably a $100,000 special commission study of traffic bottleneck problems throughout the State.

The committee's action followed an agreement by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to support a well-financed study of highway problems throughout Massachusetts, with particular attention to Boston's congestion, as a compromise on his construction program.

The Ways and Means Committee's investigation proposal provides for an 11-member commission. It would include five Representatives, two Senators, one appointee of the Governor, the State Commissioner of Public Works, the Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission and one appointee by the Mayor of Boston.

Old-Age Aid Boost Bill Meets Opposition in Bay State Senate

Senate President Angier Goodwin (R) of Melrose expressed confidence today that there were sufficient votes in the State Senate to pass a $10 boost in minimum monthly old-age assistance payments financed by a tax of one-half of 1 per cent on earned income above $1,000. He said that a strong effort would be made tomorrow to bring the measure out of the Ways and Means Committee and rush it through all its Senate stages during the day.

Strong opposition to financing a proposed $10 boost in minimum old age assistance payments by a tax of one half of 1 per cent on earned income over $1,000 arose in the Massachusetts Senate today.

The measure, passed yesterday by the House of Representatives after rejection of several alternative revenue proposals, went to the Senate Ways and Means Committee this morning and will probably come up for debate and a vote tomorrow.

It is expected that caucuses of both parties will be held before voting begins. Both Republican and Democratic Senators expressed opposition to the measure.

"I don't know why earned income should bear the burden," declared Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham. "What about unearned income?" When a luxury tax is proposed the retail stores have a strong enough lobby to kill it. But when it comes to taxing the middle class it has no organization to represent them. I'm going to try."

"If that's the best we can get for the old folks we'll accept it," said Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford, "but I think it's a pretty weak alibi for the Republican Administration."

But Senator George W. Stanton (D) of Fitchburg maintained that the earned income tax was unnecessary to finance the increase. "The administration has plenty of money still unspent in its ballooned budget," he contended. "This would cost the average worker $5 to $10 a year."

Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton described the proposal, however, as "probably the best thought-out plan to finance liberalization of old-age asistance," adding:

"Both parties have a moral obligation to support it. It gives every worker an opportunity to contribute to his possible need in his old age."

"The legislators who make the loudest noise about liberalizing old-age assistance are those least willing to do anything about financing it," said Senator George W. Kraps (R) of Pittsfield. "I don't think they are sincere."

He said, however, that he "didn't like a tax on earned income or the $1,000 exemption. Those who are earning less than $1,000 represent the group most likely to require assistance in their old age. It seems to me that they would want to contribute."

Senators Kraps and William E. Nolan (D) of Holyoke said they would prefer a $2 head tax on persons over 20 years of age—one of the proposals rejected by the House—as a method of raising the money.

"It would be simpler to collect and it would raise enough money while placing less of the burden on the working man," Senator Nolan said.

House action to boost minimum monthly benefits from $30 to $40 and to saddle between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 in new taxes upon Bay State residents, came after five hours' debate and voting. During the battle numerous other tax proposals were rejected, including a state lottery, a $2 head tax, increased levies on horse and dog racing and liquor, a cent a gallon fuel oil tax, 10 per cent admission tax and a new surtax on incomes.

Only success gained by opponents of liberalization was rejection of provisions to modify the "support of parents" clause under which children of needy aged parents are required to contribute to their support according to their financial ability.

Farm-Home Amherst Meeting Told Ways Out of Labor Lack

By Max K. Gilstrap

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 30—The long-arm of national defense has taken so many New England farmers from their work that farm labor will face a critical situation during the coming year, Roy E. Moser, extention economist at Massachusetts State College, told visitors who are here attending the opening session of the annual Farm and Home Week.

The only solution left to New England farmers, Mr. Moser pointed out, is for them to lengthen their working hours and do the work themselves, or increase the use of machinery on the farms.

Dairymen Feel Lack Most

Declaring that the lack of hired hands is affecting New England dairymen most, the economist advised all farmers who are short of help to contact their local office of the State Employment Service.

"It is expected that the farm labor problem will become more acute next year if additional workers are drawn into defense industries. The demand for farm labor may also be greater next year because of the emphasis being placed on the need for increased production of certain farm products," Mr. Moser said. He advised farmers to hold on to the farm helpers which they now have, and to plan their operations carefully so that they can handle their work with the labor and machinery now available.

How Shortage Is Met

Farmers of New England are meeting the labor shortage in various ways: 30 per cent have reduced farm operations; 20 per cent shifted to cultivating crops which require less labor, and 32 per cent have bought new machinery.

Speaking of a poll taken to determine the farmers' attitude toward the labor situation, Mr. Moser said that 70 per cent regard the matter as serious at the present time, and 84 per cent think that the hardest months are ahead during harvest time.

A great deal has been done to help farm employment by the Massachusetts State Employment Service which, before the schools closed, registered more than 5,500 schools boys throughout the State who were willing to work on farms By July 15, they had succeeded in placing 419 of these students at work, a large percentage of them in the garden market section around Taunton, Quincy, and New Bedford. Sixty-two boys have been placed on farms in western Massachusetts.

The present need reported by 84 farmers is for 287 persons to work on vegetable farms, farms where livestock is raised, poultry farms, dairy and fruit farms, and on diversified farms where only crops are produced.

At an earlier meeting the Rt. Rev. John T. Dallas, Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire, spoke on the ideals of living. For a balanced life he recommended that everyone should read a great newspaper seven days a week; read some old book without which the world would be poorer; cultivate a sense of humor, and go to church every Sunday.

N. H. Bishop's Advice

"We need to reorganize our commoners, our brotherhood the common Fatherhood of God, said Bishop Dallas. Emphasizing the reading of a good newspaper daily, he said that an educated man cannot afford not to know what is going on in his time. "There are dangers to your land and to yourself in ignorance and in smugness, dangers in isolation and in blindness," he said.

Among the many exhibitions that attracted the Farm and Home visitors here today was a new type of tractor and haying machine that cut the grass and loaded it onto a wagon without hand labor. Other labor-saving machinery included milking machines, water pumps, egg graders and brooders, which were displayed in a large tent set up on the campus.

Bakery Workers Strike for Pay They Lost When Drivers Struck

Inside workers in the two Bond Bread Bakeries struck this morning to collect pay for the four weeks they lost while the strike of the bakery drivers closed the plants.

This is regarded in labor circles as one of the most unique walkouts in the annals of local labor.

If the strike continues, the drivers of the two bakeries will be themselves put out of work. They went back to their jobs on Monday, when the drivers' strike was called off by decision to resort to arbitration.

The Bond drivers made their usual deliveries today, handling bread that was baked last night. But if the bakery workers stay out another day, the drivers will have no bread to deliver, just as for the past four weeks the inside workers had no one to deliver their bread.

There are 115 to 125 drivers at the two bakeries, which are among the largest in metropolitan Boston. One is located at 62 Bunker Hill St., Charlestown, the other at 853 Albany St., Roxbury.

A delegation of the inside workers went to Springfield yesterday to take up the question of back pay with a Vice-President of the Bond company. They asked the four weeks' wages they lost when they could not work, it is reported. He declined and when the delegation returned to Boston last night, they made immediate plans for the walkout.

The deadline given the company was 7 a. m. this morning. Baking then ceased.

Whether the strike had been authorized by the international organization of the union, which is a customary requirement, remained a question this noon.

The position of the bakery workers' union hitherto has been that any possibilities of collecting back pay would be arbitrated with individual bakeries under their contracts. This, it is understood, was the bakery workers' standpoint as previously given to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Bakery operators to date have made no payments of back wages to their inside workers, it was stated today.

The strike of 17 workers comprising the foundry department of the H. M. Howes Co., of Charlestown, Boston, which is making brass and aluminum for the Springfield Armory, was settled yesterday afternoon by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and the men returned at once to work.

The strike at the Converse Rubber Co. in Malden, which has laid off 1,154 employees, came before the State Board today for the second time, principals on both sides conferring.

Council Rejects Four Appointments By Gov. Saltonstall

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today received a rebuff from the Democratic majority of the Massachusetts Executive Council when four of his nominations for political appointments were turned down.

The Governor promptly resubmitted the nominations and Democratic Councillors said that he threatened to withdraw his nomination of Democrats pending before the Council if they continued to oppose confirmation. The Saltonstall appointments were rejected on a four-to-four tie vote with Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill casting the tieing vote.

The rejected appointments were thoes of John V. Spalding of Newton Highlands to the Judicial Council to succeed Charles A. McCarron; Howard R. Robinson as an Assoicate Medical Examiner for Middlesex County's 6th District to succeed John D. Sheehan; Charles F. Sprague of Swampscott to the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission to succeed Joseph H. Rourke, and Clarence W. Norris to the Chelsea Board of Excise.

Edward J. Kelley, former Democratic Floor Leader in the Massachusetts House, was today reappointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as associate member of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, a $4,000-a-year position.

At the same time the Governor appointed Charles H. Brown of West Medford, former State Senator, to succeed Thomas D. Lavelle of Boston as associate member of the same Commission.

The term of office is five years for each position. Mr. Lavelle was originally appointed by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, whom he served as campaign manager in Ely's first gubernatorial campaign.

Mr. Kelley was Democratic Floor Leader during the last two years the Governor served as Speaker of the House.

Richard E. Johnston, Boston lawyer, was named by the Governor to succeed James E. Maguire of Boston as member of the Boston Finance Commission. Mr. Johnston is a former member of the Legislature.

Temple Mortgage Paid

PORTLAND, Maine, July 30 (AP)—A $300,000 mortgage on the Masonic Temple building here will be discharged under terms of the will of Augusta G. Schlotterbeck, which became effective on the passing this week of his widow. He passed on 20 years ago.

Landis Heads N. E. Civilian Defense Office

Continued from Page 1

do it, and to see that it is done not only on paper but in reality."

The regional office will work through State committees on public safety, Dean Landis explained. Massachusetts already has such a committee in full operation and other New England States are said to be laying plans to catch up with the Bay State.

Boston has made good progress in organizing its civilian defense, and at present stands ahead of many New England communities in preparation, Dean Landis explained. The regional office is supposed to make sure that other communities throughout New England likewise prepare.

Pressed for examples of how his office may go about preparing the area's civilian defenses, Dean Landis pointed out that camouflaging the landscape may be required. In the Boston industrial area, for example, huge storage tanks furnish excellent landmarks to guide enemy aircraft. These may have to be elaborately painted or otherwise camouflaged, and this task might be accomplished by the Federal Security Agency co-operating with local authorities, with the regional office furnishing the liaison.

What Is Needed

"The Army and Navy will tell us what is needed in the way of civilian preparation for smooth handling of enemy air raids," the defense head further explained. "Our job will be to tell local authorities what is needed, and get the work done."

Asked whether any civilian defense preparations would be needed in an interior town such as, say, Rutland, Vermont, Dean Landis explained that even if there were no military objectives there, still there would be the threat that enemy aircraft might dump bombs in emergency. If a raid on Schenectady, New York, with its vast defense factories, failed to materialize, for example, enemy bombers might turn back and jettison their loads at Rutland or any other nearby community.

Jew Held Experimental Victim In Hitler's Plans on Religion

Economic expropriation and debasement of the Jew is "only the first move" of the present German rulers, Dr. Jacob R. Marcus, Jewish historian, today told the Harvard Summer School Conference on Religion and World Affairs.

Dr. Marcus described the Jew in Nazi Germany as an "experimental victim" in Hitler's plan which employs "the concept of anti-Semitism as a pretext for the destruction of the authority of the entire Christian Church."

Hitler is today "deliberately fostering" the belief that "he alone is the agent through whom salvation is dispensed," the speaker, professor at the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, asserted.

Should Hitler be allowed to triumph in the current war, Dr. Marcus predicted, the world will see "the birth of a new medievalism far more revolutionary in character than that which followed the decline of the dying Roman state."

The "vague outlines" of this proposed new world, he said, are "already beginning to be etched in blood on the dark soil of Europe."

"On final analysis, this is probably the real and ultimate reason for the present intense anti-Semitic campaign."

With "cruel logic," he said, the Nazis are attempting to undermine all religion, liberalism, and democracy, by "discrediting the Jewish historical tradition from which [they] derive.

"By besmirching Judaism, they besmirch Christianity, the daughter religion, and prepare the way for its ultimate dissolution as a significant public institution.

"If Judaism, the religion, falls, Christianity must fall with it. . . . It is therefore not only the Jew and his faith whose existence hangs in the balance, but the entire religious tradition which has inspired and guided Western culture down to the present moment."

Dr. Marcus charged that the Third Reich is developing into a "despotic, pseudo-aristocratic, capitalistic imperialism," the true goal of which is war and glorification of "the heroic qualities engendered by national conflict."

In this new state, Dr. Marcus stated, "a small trained upper class would rule despotically over a huge army, a huge vast civil service, and a widely ramified espionage system.

"In this type of society, incentive fades, learning declines, technicques lag, and the masses, hopelessly dejected, are stricken with spiritual paralysis and a deep hatred of the state. In such an empire, civilization as we understand it would hardly survive."

The only way of life "worth living," he stated, "is that which respects the dignity of man and gives him the chance to maintain his high estate as a spiritual being.

"Hitlerism threatens that civilization and since it recognizes nothing but force, we believe it must be crushed by force in order that moral culture may again live in all countries, even in Germany itself."

Massachusetts Tops Quota In Aluminum Collection

With 75 towns and cities still to be heard from, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts went over the top this morning in the aluminum drive for "pans for planes," having exceeded its 1,000,000 pound quota by 1,950 pounds at noon.

Belated reports were coming into the office of Lee Whitney, director of the campaign for the Commonwealth, like the returns of an election, keeping the staff on its toes revising figures.

A tabulator like that used to record election results was being used.

One of the finest records in the State was made by Quincy which collected 44,000 pounds of aluminum, an average of two pounds from a family. This is double the quota for the City of a pound from each household.

Boston was cleaning up final places in its drive today, canvassing stores and manufacturing plants, some of which had large contributions to make. Last night its collection had reached 175,000 pounds.

Reports on Pounds Collected

Reports of the poundage collected include:

Acton	1,230	Lynnfield	1,050
Amesbury	3,855	Malden	12,640
Andover	1,500	Manchester	1,380
Arlington	6,000	Marblehead	1,000
Ashburnham	570	Marion	500
Ashby	160	Mashpee	18
Ashfield	400	Mattapoisett	850
Ashland	1,075	Maynard	1,020
Attleboro	6,000	Medford	8,000
Auburn	3,200	Medway	800
Avon	425	Melrose	8,500
Ayer	750	Mendon	690
Barnstable	450	Merrimac	950
Barre	600	Middleton	500
Becket	120	Milford	2,000
Bedford	1,295	Millville	164
Belchertown	710	Milton	4,500
Bellingham	710	Monson	1,400
Belmont	6,100	Montgomery	100
Bernardston	260	Nantucket	450
Beverly	6,000	Natick	2,550
Billerica	2,000	Needham	3,320
Blackstone	450	New Bedford	19,238
Blandford	112	New Braintree	145
Boston	175,000	New Marlborough	135
Bourne	250	New Salem	190
Boxboro	123	Newbury	910
Boxford	400	Newburyport	2420
Braintree	4,370	Newton	15,000
Brewster	292		320
Brimfield	275	North Adams	3225
Brockton	13,500	North Andover	1200
Brookline	13,000	No. Attleboro	4500
Burlington	400	North Reading	500
Cambridge	27,600	Northampton	8000
Canton	1,200	Northboro	1027
Carlisle	231	Northbridge	2600
Charlemont	270	Norton	400
Chelsea	15,000	Norwell	700
Chilmark	77	Norwood	4000
Concord	1,920	Oak Bluffs	450
Cummington	186	Orange	3000
Danvers	3,482	Orleans	525
Dartmouth	2,115	Oxford	507
Dedham	3000	Palmer	1140
Deerfield	1,000	Peabody	3000
Dover	2,700	Pembroke	750
Dracut	600	Pepperell	825
Dudley	285	Peru	36
Dunstable	150	Pittsfield	5070
Duxbury	1,000	Plymouth	1500
E Bridgewater	2,100	Plympton	236
E. Longmeadow	1,310	Princeton	140
Eastham	173	Provincetown	360
Easthampton	2,980	Quincy	44,000
Easton	1,275	Reading	2000
Egremont	473		10,000
Essex	375	Rochester	100
Everett	4,500	Rowley	340
Fall River	20,000	Salem	7250
Falmouth	1,600	Sandwich	350
Fitchburg	4,000	Scituate	1400
Foborough	1,500	Seekonk	1,137
Gardner	1,500	Sharon	1550
Gay Head	33	Sheffield	255
Gloucester	3,500	Shelbourne	700
Grafton	815	Sherborn	250
Greenfield	5,000	Shirley	450
Halifax	300	Shrewsbury	2000
Hamilton	750	Somerset	2227
Hanover	850	Somerville	10,000
Hardwick	875	South Hadley	1150
Harvard	200	Southampton	125
Harwich	85	Southboro	2000
Haverhill	18,000	Southbridge	2300
Heath	163	Spencer	1600
Hingham	2,100	Springfield	45,000
Hinsdale	550	Sterling	285
Holbrook	700	Stockbridge	410
Holland	107	Stoughton	1500
Holliston	1,860	Stow	450
Holyoke	17,500	Sturbridge	851
Hopedale	1,050	Sudbury	550
Hopkinton	140	Sunderland	340
Hudson	1,900	Sutton	350
Huntington	800	Swansea	1145
Ipswich	3,000	Taunton	5000
Kingston	310	Templeton	1500
Lanesboro	382	Tewksbury	1000
Lawrence	17,000	Tisbury	425
Lee	986	Topsfield	225
Lexington	2,670	Townsend	1515
Leyden	150	Tyngsborough	425
Lincoln	517	Tyringham	103
Littleton	1,050	Upton	500
Longmeadow	2,300	Wakefield	7000
Lowell	27,000	Walpole	1000
Ludlow	2,600	Waltham	12,000
Lunenberg	595	Ware	2000
		Wareham	650
		Warren	800
		Watertown	6685
		Wayland	1350
		Webster	2151
		Wellesley	4000
		Wellfleet	335
		Wenham	440
		West Boylston	690
		W. Brookfield	538
		W. Springfield	3700
		W. Tisbury	400
		Westborough	1550
		Westfield	8100
		Westford	1280
		Westminster	350
		Weston	1000
		Westwood	1400
		Whately	219
		Whitman	2000
		Wilbraham	700
		Williamsburg	800
		Williamstown	10,113
		Wilmington	855
		Winchendon	2020
		Winthrop	1000
		Woburn	2000
		Worcester	15,000

Out of the Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 30—Aluminum-soled trench shoes, left for repairs two decades ago by a former member of the German Imperial Army, have been donated to the aluminum drive by John Castello, a cobbler.

In keeping with his prominently displayed sign: "Not responsible for goods left over 30 days," Mr. Castello thinks it is safe, after 22 years, to assume the owner will not call for the shoes so he has started them on their march toward making plane metal for Britain.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

For Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with showers or thundershowers tonight and Thursday, clearing by Thursday evening. Slightly warmer tonight, with the lowest temperature in the low seventies. Moderate to fresh southwest winds, shifting to west to northwest late Thursday.

For Maine: Cloudy with showers or thundershowers tonight ending in west portion on Thursday; slightly warmer north portion tonight, cooler in west portion Thursday afternoon.

New Hampshire: Cloudy with showers or thundershowers tonight ending Thursday morning; warmer tonight, cooler Thursday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy with showers or thundershowers tonight and Thursday, slightly warmer tonight.

Vermont: Cloudy with showers or thundershowers tonight ending Thursday morning; slightly cooler Thursday

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	83	New Orleans	78	94
Chicag	77	101	New York	68	82
Denver	56	87	Norfolk	74	88
Kansas City	76	100	Philadelphia	78	80
Los Angeles	62	81	St. Louis	80	—
Miami	81	93	San Francisco	57	71
Minneapolis	71	86	Washington	72	84

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T., July 30.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:46 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Thursday, 5:13 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:37 p. m.

Farm Failures in N. H. Laid In Part to Poor Management

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 30—Inadequate land resources and failure of landowners to make the best possible use of land available are considered to be the most common causes of farm failure in New Hampshire.

Farm leaders of the State, meeting with officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, considered various suggestions for improving the lot of the rural families of the State. It was generally agreed that there are many small farms in remote sections that cannot be farmed successfully and it was also agreed that poor management is a common cause of farm failure. Unsuccessful farming was also attributed to "too much credit of the wrong kind and too little of the right kind." Facilities developed by the Farm Security Administration to aid in making farm families more self-sufficient and to have more suitable debt arrangements were explained at the meeting.

Fish Industry

Fishing was once a million-dollar a year business along New Hampshire's 20-mile sea coast.

It was the chief industry of the area and provided employment for many of the residents. Today the fishing industry is of but minor importance. However, C. Floyd Jackson, chairman of the University of New Hampshire's Biological Institute, is of the opinion that "a wide open market" in processed fish could be developed in the area. Portsmouth is suggested as the location for an inexpensive plant for pickling, drying and packing fish. Professor Jackson suggests that a survey be made to determine the course of action in building up the fish yield of the area. The Professor explains that such fish as alewives which now have little or no market could find a ready market if processed. It is pointed out that at the present time fishermen of the area are receiving from four to 10 cents a pound for smelt which would bring 25 cents a pound if processed. Professor Jackson says that "New Hampshire has a million-dollar business which may be bought for a few thousand."

Defense Training

Of the more than 800 enrollees of the University of New Hampshire Summer School, about 350 men and women are enrolled in courses under the United States Office of Education as a part of the federally sponsored defense training program. Eleven courses are at present in session, with University faculty members teaching both people already engaged in industry and those who are expected to step into engineering positions upon completion of the work. Four different phases of work are being taught—in primary and advance classes—engineering, direct current circuits and machinery, and tool engineering.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Evening Forum of the Conference on "Religion and the World Today." Lecture by Ralph Hetzel, Jr., Director, Economic Division of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, "The Theory and Practice of Good Will Between Capital and Labor." New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, at 8 p. m.

Organ Recital by William Self, organist of All Saints Church, Worcester, Mass. This is the first of two free, public, organ recitals on the Baroque Organ of the Germanic Museum, sponsored by the Harvard Summer School. At the Harvard Germanic Museum. 8 p. m.

"Barber Shop Quartet Show." The feature of this show will be the singing of old-time favorite harmony numbers of the "Gay Nineties" period by popular local quartets. Included in the evening's program will be a variety show staged and arranged under the auspices of the recreation division of the WPA and the Boston Park Department. At the Fens Stadium, 8 p. m.

Recital on the Tilton Carillon by Roger T. Walker, carilloneur. At the Norwood Municipal Building, Norwood, at 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Maginnis of the Museum Staff will discuss "Italian Paintings." At 11 a. m.

Band Concert by the Boston WPA Band under the direction of conductor John A. Jacobson. At the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, at 12 noon.

Free Public Concert as a feature of Boston University's summer session activities program. Prof. Raymond C. Robinson, professor of organ and theory of music at the University's college of music, will be the conductor. Included in the program will be selections from Bach, Handel, Brahms, and Vierne. In the Trinity Church, Copley Square, 2 p. m.

Free public lecture, "Is the American Defense Program Adequate?" Associate Professor Seymour E. Harris, economist of Harvard. Emerson D, 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.
Radio Timetable: Page 10.

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LOWELL—154 Fletcher St.	Tel. 7710
MALDEN—Burns' Garage	MAL. 1227
MONTPELIER—Tavern Garage	Tel. 48
NEWBURYPORT—Cashman & Condon	Tel. 22
QUINCY—19 Saville St.	GRA. 8200
SALEM—Hughes Garage	Tel. 0181
SPRINGFIELD—Kimball Garage	Tel. 2-3141
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Council of Democracy Honors Bridgeport for Contributions to Defense

Reed Praises City's Effort In Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 30—Stepping into national limelight with an outstanding record as a defense production center, Bridgeport today is the first city in the United States to be awarded the "Scroll of Democratic Honor" by the Council for Democracy.

At an enthusiastic Freedom Bell Rally, which brought 25,000 citizens last night to the open-air amphitheater at Beardsley Park, Ernest Angell, President of the Council, presented the award to Mayor Jasper McLevy in recognition of Bridgeport's spectacular job of defense production, uninterrupted by strikes.

Ammunition, firearms, airplanes, machine tools, small arms, and gun accessories are pouring forth from this bustling rearmament center in an ever-swelling stream.

Accomplishments Hailed

Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed of the United States Supreme Court, principal speaker at the rally, told the throng that "here in Bridgeport the spirit of Americanism continues to light the way for the Nation."

He called for national unity in an all-out defense endeavor, and a casting aside of personal ambition in a solid bloc behind the President and his staff.

Pointing to Bridgeport's remarkable record, he said, "Let it be heralded to the shops and factories of other sections of this good land, to the complacent producers of our goods; to the opportunists, who seek personal gain from the national emergency—that here, in old New England, is a community that has developed a civic conscience to meet our needs, a desire to co-operative effort, and a determination to swell the flood of defense supplies until every want is met.

"Bravo for what you have done and good luck for the future."

Put Community First

Justice Reed urged that "we, as individuals, subordinate our own ambitions and purposes to those of the community. . . . Force must be met by force. The force of naziism by the force of democracy. In this struggle all can serve."

Gov. Robert A. Hurley, speaking for the State, praised Bridgeport for a record of defense production uninterrupted by strikes and for its example of democracy at work.

Stoyan Pribichevech, Serbian-born writer and associate editor of Fortune magazine, who recently became a United States citizen, said:

"This is the best country in the world to live in; the best country in the world to work in; and the best country in the world to die for."

A musical program was presented by Hilda Burke, Metropolitan Opera soprano, and the Bridgeport WPA Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Frank Foti.

Alfred V. Bodine, General Chairman who presided at the meeting, is Chairman of the Bridgeport I Am an American Committee, which collaborated with the council in staging the rally.

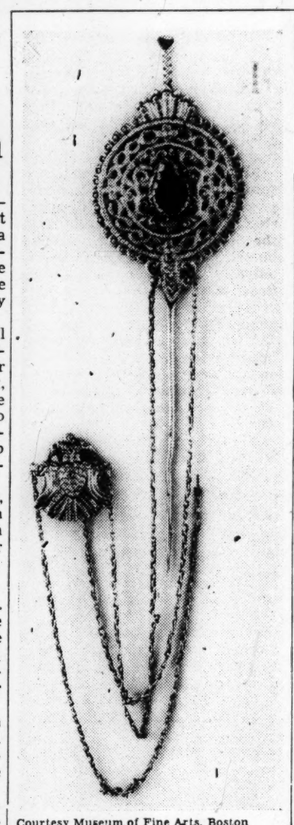
The Council for Democracy is a national organization headed by Raymond Gram Swing, the radio commentator, as Chairman, and "dedicated to propagation of American faith in democracy."

'Beano' in Maine Due for a Purge

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 30 (AP)—Attorney General Frank I. Cowan expressed belief here that the game of "beano" would be lost to Maine's agricultural fairs this summer, unless the method of operation were altered.

Mr. Cowan said that the game as operated at present would not be permitted under laws prohibiting gambling.

The closing of such games at the Bangor Fair Monday caused officials of numerous fair associations to confer with Mr. Cowan relative to their chances of going ahead with "beano."



Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Silver Topo

Dress ornament in collection of South American silver, given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund P. Graves.

So. American Silver at The Art Museum

An exhibition of over 100 pieces of South American silver varying in time of production from the Inca period to the nineteenth century was placed in the Recent Accessions Gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts this week. The silver is a gift of Mrs. Samuel Cabot, Miss Ellen Graves and Mrs. Roger Ernst in honor of their father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund P. Graves. Three additional pieces are the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cabot in honor of Mrs. Samuel Cabot.

From 1898 to 1913 Mr. and Mrs. Graves were living in the Argentine Republic where Mr. Graves was engaged in the wool business. The silver of the region was Mrs. Graves' special interest, and at that time it was abundantly available, giving her an opportunity to make selections which have resulted in this representative collection.

Not only did she draw upon the market, but also the "back country" areas were sometimes tapped by her friends who brought their finds to her, and one group of objects, among them a small silver chalice, had been rescued from the bottom of the sea. It was one of a large group of South American pieces which had been assembled for a collection in Berlin. The ship carrying the silver sank off the West Coast some time about the turn of the century, but divers brought up the objects and they were sold for their weight in silver off the coast of Patagonia. Later a number of these pieces found their way to Mrs. Graves' collection.

Many of the pieces in the collection were made in Peru, Paraguay, Brazil, Bolivia, and Chile—source of the largest group. Of the 129 pieces the majority are of the Post-Conquest period, but there are a few Pre-Columbian objects. These are of a geometric style quite at variance with the Museum's amulets in gold which have long been in the collection.

Family Milk Up 1½ Cents On Saturday

When that quart bottle of milk appears on consumer doorsteps of Greater Boston or is pushed over the counters of retail stores next Saturday, it will cost one and one half cents more than it is today, and farmers all over New England will be putting $8,000 more every day into their drought-smitten pocketbooks.

In making this announcement, the Massachusetts Milk Control Board said that the price increase was in line with increases in operating costs, labor and materials appearing in every branch of the Nation's business. Added to this, in New England farmers have passed through a period of drought that is depleting hay crops and compelling them to turn more definitely to the higher priced grain feeds.

Allowed by order of the amended Federal Milk Market Code for the Boston milkshed, the increase raises farm prices from $2.88 to $3.25 a hundredweight, at country stations, and milk received within the marketing area itself goes up from $3.06 to $3.38 a hundredweight.

This means a rise in retail prices from 12 cents a quart to 13½ cents over the counter, and from 13 cents to 14½ cents a quart delivered in the Greater Boston area. There is always a one-cent differential allowed between store and wagon delivered milk.

In explaining the price rise today, the Control Board emphasized that the increase does not apply to blended prices, but is based wholly upon Class I, family milk. This infers that the $8,000 in additional revenues a day, actually goes into the pockets of the farmers, and is not absorbed in any way by the complicated processes of milk distribution involving the production of surplus commodities such as ice cream and cheese, for which the farmers obtain lower prices.

Dealers will obtain nearly one-half a cent more a quart through their plants. Aluminum caps for bottles will be ruled out soon, which will necessitate readjustments in machinery.

Even with the increased rates, Boston will still be one cent a quart lower than New York City in milk prices, the Board pointed out. In Providence, Worcester, New Bedford, and Springfield, considered secondary milk markets, the prices will be one-half a cent more a quart than in the Boston markets.

Milk Rise Protest

Protesting against proposed milk price rises set for next Saturday as another deal in which the Massachusetts Milk Control Board is "covering up the real facts" of a situation that will increase consumers costs "$10,300 a day," Eugene Belisle, Director of the Greater Boston Consumers' Committee on Milk, today called for a reshuffling of the figures to show the enlarged spread allowed to milk distributors.

Mr. Belisle contended that the Control Board's estimates of $8,000 a day in increased revenues to farmers could not be arrived at by any stretch of the imagination. Basing his estimates upon what he termed the actual sales of milk in Boston markets for June, the consumer representative pointed out that farmers could not obtain more than $6,000 at the most in daily revenue increases.

"But what happens to the other $4,300 collected in added revenue every day from the price increases," Mr. Belisle asked. And he answered: "This goes into the pockets of milk distributors, absorbing ⅝ of a cent per quart out of the proposed increase of 1½ cents a quart."

Francis M. H. Marston, Artist

Part of Next Month's Celebration Centers at This Church

This drawing, made from records of 1787, depicts the original building of the Congregational Church in the Vermont village. An historical marker will be placed in East Thetford, honoring the first settler. The ceremony will highlight Thetford's contribution to Vermont's Sesquicentennial program.

Vermont Town Plans to Honor 'Old Quail John'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THETFORD HILL, VERMONT

"Old Quail John
Was the first to come on,
As poor as a calf in the spring,
But now he is rich
As Governor Fitch
And lives like a lord or a king."

And now there are as many as 1,050 persons in the township of Thetford, including all of its six villages, who will observe "Quail John's" arrival, very soon, by a marker in East Thetford. The exact date will depend upon when the marker is finished. The ceremony will be part of Thetford's contribution to the State's Sesquicentennial program. The Richard Wallace Chapter of the D. A. R., comprising groups in Thetford, Fairlee, Lyme, and Bradford, will pay for the marker, commemorating the first settler's appearance in the district, in 1764. John Chamberlain ("Quail John"), of yeoman English stock from Connecticut, came from Hebron, Vt., to purchase the first share of land in Thetford, which was in the province of New Hampshire and later in New York.

A Sermon of Long Ago

The Church at Thetford Hill, begun in 1787 and remodeled in 1830, will be the scene on Aug. 10 of a ceremony of historical importance in the township. A service held in the afternoon will reproduce what is thought to be the first published sermon of the Rev. Asa Burton, pastor at Thetford Hill for 57 years, from the year 1779. Dr. Burton was one of the noted preachers of his day, one of the first trustees of the State University, at Burlington, and one of the founders of Thetford Academy.

And the Academy, opened in 1819, has played almost as important a part in the community as the Church. "What, that little thing the Academy?" asked a visitor one day, and the Minister's wife, who was showing her round, it is recorded, said, "You can't tell by the looks of the toad how far it can jump." That was Mrs. William Slade. She and her husband, who retired from the ministry more than 10 years ago, have for many years been writing the history of Thetford. They have so far combed the records covering about 100 years. Among nests of mice in the cupboards of the old Town House Mr. Slade came upon the original charter of the town, which no one else now living had ever seen.

An Old Form of Academy

Thetford is one of the two academies surviving in original form, in Vermont. The other is Peacham. The towns of the district are too small to support a high school, and since the State requires each town to provide four years of secondary education for its children, there are at present eight towns besides Thetford paying tuition at the school.

To take care of board and lodging for half the students, who are distant from home, Miss Agnes Shaw, a graduate of the University of Vermont, and head of the home economics department, made possible in recent years by Federal aid, has organized a co-operative system. The students undertake the housekeeping in turns, and some of them bring provisions from their home farms.

The principal, Carl A. Anderson, says Mrs. Slade, has, during his 17 years there, been very successful in developing ideas which prepare the young people for life as they find it in their own mountain region. While reasonable preparation is made for college entrance, "without frills," it is recognized that many of the boys and girls must return to life on the farm when they are graduated from the Academy, and the departments of agriculture and home economics endeavor to fit them for it.

Thetford people are proud of their town library, which has more than 3,000 volumes. The Academy is helped by the library at Dartmouth College. The Rev. William A. Esterbrook, Pastor of the Church, which was first community property, then in the hands of the Congregational denomination, has just announced his retirement, and the two retired ministers—Mr. Esterbrook and Mr. Slade—are to remain close neighbors.—P. P. S.

Musical 'Pipeline' Solves A Canadian Border Problem

FORT FAIRFIELD, Maine, July 30 (AP)—A border complication involving a Canadian ban on a United States dance orchestra was written off as closed today as a result of Yankee ingenuity and a musical "pipeline."

Scene of the difficulty last night was the Aroostook Valley Country Club. Its clubhouse is on the Canadian side of the line, in New Brunswick, and its automobile parking space on Uncle Sam's side.

The occasion was the annual ladies' night of the Fort Fairfield Rotary and Lions Clubs. The clubs wanted to take their orchestra into the clubhouse, but Canadian immigration authorities ruled that the musicians could not play in Canada for dancing.

For a time, the question of how to go on with the dancing part of the program and yet comply with the ruling perplexed the Fort Fairfielders, who make a fetish of international friendship. (Last May they sponsored a goodwill meeting attended by Maine's Gov. Sumner Sewall and New Brunswick Premier John B. McNair.)

First they hit on the idea of engaging a Canadian orchestra in place of their own, and the committee in charge scurried around, but time was short and none could be found to meet the need.

That didn't stop the committee.

It assembled the Yankee musicians on the parking lot and rigged up a public address system through which all the tootling, thumping and sawing was piped about 50 yards into the clubhouse.

Then the clubmen and their ladies dined, danced, and made merry.

Canadian labor laws prohibited the employment of American musicians, immigration officials said, although there have been exceptions when permission has been obtained from Ottawa.

Novel Metal for Defense Plan

MERIDEN, Conn., July 30 (AP)—Meriden Boy Scouts, taking advantage of an idea proposed by a local manufacturer and using such simple implements as screwdrivers and hammers, are providing the Federal Government with tons of copper, lead and zinc, metals acutely needed for defense preparedness.

The idea, which those who have taken it up hope will spread throughout the Nation, was conceived by the Advertising Manager of a Meriden manufacturing company.

He proposed that all factories and advertising concerns donate to the Scouts their obsolete electrotypes, half tones, and other types of plate used for newspaper and magazine advertising.

The plates are mounted on wooden blocks, and junk dealers have no interest in them because of the labor involved in separating the metal from the wood.

That's where the Scouts come in.

A truck load of the old plates—one concern alone donated a ton and a half—was carted to a Scout camp in East Hampton where the boys, whose motto is "Be Prepared," eagerly went to work.

Nothing is thrown away. The Government gets the metal, and the wooden blocks, dry and well-seasoned, make excellent kindling for Meriden's poor.

Let us help you with your Summer entertaining. Ask for POUNDWORK
Bea. 1790 Shore Routes
Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE

Ornaments in South American Silver

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Among Unusual Pieces on Display in Boston

Necklaces and Christian pendants from South America on display in the Recent Accessions Gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. They are gifts of Mrs. Samuel Cabot, Miss Ellen Graves and Mrs. Roger Ernst in honor of their father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund P. Graves.

Rhode Islanders Choose Voluntary 'Gas' Saving Way

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 30 (AP)—Declaring that it would be disgraceful "to have to be forced in totalitarian fashion to do our plain duty," 10 residents of suburban Johnston have formed a Save-on-Gas Club.

Membership doesn't cost a cent. All you have to do is sign up and then save gasoline, according to the Club leader, James A. Feeley, who hopes the idea will spread.

"It's about time that motorists and other users of gasoline realized their duty in this matter," Mr. Feeley said. "We are threatened with rationing. Wry not show our patriotism by rationing ourselves?"

The Club is the first of its kind in this State.

Londonderry, N.H., Farmer Early With His Corn

CONCORD, N. H., July 30 (AP)—Wesley Adams, Londonderry farmer, is out to set the pace in marketing early sweet corn.

Mr. Adams, one-time master of the State Grange and President of the State Senate in 1923, said here yesterday that he planted corn April 20 and harvested the first lot July 15. The next day he sold corn to markets, which he has been supplying since.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

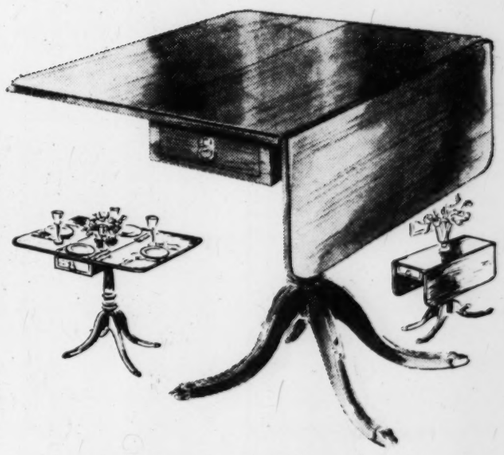
AUGUST SALE FURNITURE AND RUGS

OPEN UNTIL
9 P.M. Wednesday
—for the sale of furniture, rugs, radios, pianos, home appliances. Please use Annex doors on Chauncy Street.

Our August Sale saves you 20% to 30% because we bought months ago!

ALL-MAPLE
KNEEHOLE DESK
ALL-MAPLE: Exposed parts are solid maple except the back panel, which is veneer.
$19.95
More than likely you will want to use this desk in your living room . . . but school days will be here again soon and a good desk in your son or daughter's room helps them get down-to-business in their studies. One of the eight drawers is extra deep for filing. Maple-finished hardwood Windsor chair to match, $5.95.
JORDAN'S—SIXTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Make Your Kitchen Bright and Modern
INLAID LINOLEUM
90 sq. ft. completely installed with feature strip within 15 miles of Boston. Baths excepted.
$23.90
Think of being able to renew your kitchen, playroom or children's room at this special price. Select from several colorful marbles of this famous make, long wearing, easy to clean, burlap back inlaid linoleum. All installations by our expert workmen. Take advantage of this special August Sale price. Please bring your room measurements with you.
JORDAN'S ANNEX EIGHTH FLOOR



DROP-LEAF DINETTE OR OCCASIONAL TABLE
Mahogany veneer and gumwood
$19.95
This table will go well in a one-room apartment, a small-size dining room or in a combination living room and dining room. With the leaves down you can use it as a console table or lamp table. With the leaves up (36x48 inches) it's a dinner table for 6 people.
JORDAN'S—SIXTH FLOOR—ANNEX

INQUIRE ABOUT OUR CONVENIENT BUDGET PAYMENT PLAN

South America Slashes Net of German Intrigue

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp
Latin American Specialist of The Christian Science Monitor

An awakened South America today slashed holes in a net of Nazi intrigue disclosed as stretching from Berlin to Buenos Aires, across the Andes to Chile, and thence north along the mountains in a chain of planned upheavals already being vigorously countered by the American Nations in Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador.

Seizure by Argentina of secret code messages originally designed for use in Peru with a smuggled and powerful radio transmitter, has brought forth a Berlin reaction indicating extreme displeasure over the course of events in South America.

Well may Berlin squirm, for its entire fabric of subterfuge and hidden invasion in South America feels—for the first time—the impact of aroused and increasingly united South Americans.

Resistance Grows

The upsurge of South American resistance to Nazi intrigues which long have been apparent but unresisted is new, so new that it can be placed within the last few weeks and is climaxed in latest events.

Argentina's action in seizing three German diplomatic pouches containing the radio transmitter and secret code throws light on what probably occurred last March behind closed doors in Santiago, Chile.

Present then at a meeting were the German diplomats from Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, and Peru. Mystery surrounded their clandestine sessions. Even Chile disclaimed knowledge of the meeting until after the four Nazis had scattered to continue their "vacations."

Note the countries represented in this Nazi council: Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Peru.

A Nazi Gathering

Those of us who were in Santiago during March 20 to 21, when the main sessions evidently were held, saw outward evidences that something out of the ordinary was afoot. One night when our visiting group of North Americans came to the Union Club for a quiet, informal dinner, the spacious marble stairs were swept by evening gowns of ladies on the arms of bemedalled German diplomats in full dress. Upstairs they attended an exclusive dinner and reception.

That such an impressive array of diplomatic talent would have arranged "coincidental vacations" in Santiago only for substantial reasons, was evident.

Ambassador Edmund von Thermann had recently returned to his post in Buenos Aires from a tour of instruction in Berlin.

Ernst Wendler, Minister to Bolivia, then hardly rippled the news, but since has been expelled by Bolivia on charges of plotting forcible overthrow of the Government, and is now waiting in Chile for passage to Japan.

Border Friction

Minister Willie Noebel from Lima undoubtedly brought latest details on the border friction between Peru and Ecuador. Independent travelers confirm the charge, advanced in Buenos Aires on the basis of confiscated Nazi documents, that the fanning of this border feud into open warfare has been a specific Nazi aim.

The actual fighting within the past week has raged intermittently, with casualty lists, countercharges from both sides that the opponent is violating border truces, and other familiar patterns of the road to war. The United States, Argentina, and Brazil valiantly seek to mediate this old frontier dispute.

Finding its South American intrigues brought into uncomfortable light by the action of President Peñaranda in Bolivia and the insistent Argentine committee, Berlin lashed back in identic notes sent to every Latin-American capital. Denying the Bolivian charges, Berlin accused a "third power"—presumably the United States—with forging the documents cited by Bolivia as proof of the Nazi plot.

Spain Sends Notes

Identic Spanish notes have been sent to every Latin-American country, according to the Associated Press in Costa Rica, explaining Spain's action in sending troops to fight against Russia. The notes are represented as appealing to Latin America for ideological support in Spain's "crusade" at Germany's side for "defense of Western civilization." Early reactions in Latin America tend to reflect North American views—that Communism is bad, but Naziism is worse.

While no official disclosures have been made from contents of the secret code messages seized by Argentina, they are being compared to the Zimmermann and Luxberg notes of 1917.

Argentina figured in the Luxburg dispatches, sent on May 19 and July 19, 1917, by Count Luxburg, the German Minister in Buenos Aires. He asked that U-boats either spare Argentine ships, or sink them without a trace. Argentina was greatly aroused.

The Zimmermann notes to Mexico offered that country help in reconquering New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona in return for joining the war on Germany's side. These notes are being mentioned in connection with supposed current offers of territorial gains to certain South American countries, at the expense of others.

In such an atmosphere, President Vargas of Brazil arrived at Corumbá for a series of conferences with President Peñaranda of Bolivia and officials from Paraguay. Dr. Vargas referred to a newly-dedicated naval arsenal at this strategic river town on the right bank of the Paraguay River, and a projected transcontinental railway, as Brazilian contributions to defense of the hemisphere.

New Jersey Forms New Township As Defense Offshoot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 30 — New Jersey had today added a new municipality to its map. Winfield Township, consisting of parts of the city of Linden and Clark Township, was legislated into being by the New Jersey State Legislature at its session on July 28, passing the measure over the veto of Gov. Charles Edison.

The new township is the site of a Federal housing project for defense workers and will house more than 700 families of workers at the Kearney Shipyards, where a vast naval construction program is under way. A town is being rushed to completion by the Federal Housing Authority to ease housing shortages in that area.

Assemblyman Herbert J. Pascoe (R), sponsor of the legislation effecting the township, said the taxpayers of Linden and Clark Township could not afford to finance the usual expenditures that come with housing projects such as schools, sewers, transportation, and other facilities.

Governor Edison, Democrat, in handing the bill back to the Legislature, recalled that Federal legislation authorizes the Federal Government to reimburse municipalities for the cost of extra services required by housing projects, but the Republican-controlled Legislature disregarded this and voted the bill into law.

Antiques: South American Colonial Era

Newark Museum holds exhibit showing Inca and Spanish influence on designs.

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newark, N. J.

We need to be reminded occasionally that antiques have a wider range than is included in a few centuries of European decoration. So we are grateful to the Newark Museum for expanding our knowledge of old-time furnishings of the continent south of us, by an exhibition of colonial arts of Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador, from the 1500s to 1800.

Not only were these three countries then under Spanish rule, but so was all South America from Cape Horn northward, including Central America, Mexico, southwestern United States, and the Pacific Coast to Oregon. But Spoin's hold on this vast territory began to weaken in the late 1700s, and by 1825 it had lost the last of it.

The nucleus of this display is the Frank Barrow Freyer collection. Besides 30 religious paintings, it includes furniture, carvings, gildings, and tooled leather. Mrs. Freyer assembled the furnishings from colonial homes in Cuzco, a City once the Capital of the Inca civilization and which continued to be a cultural center during the Spanish rule. This collection, unrivaled in its field, is supplemented by loans from museums and a number of individuals.

The unique interest which Peruvian colonial work has for the student of styles, is the survival in it of the skills, traditions, and ways of thought characteristic of great Indian civilizations antedating the Spanish Conquest; that were, indeed, as old as our Christian era.

Merging of Two Races Produced Turbulent Art

Spanish colonists in Peru came into relationship with a totally foreign race, whose members were in many respects the cultural equals of the Spaniards; in some ways even their superiors. The two races mingled, and the art that resulted from their associations is turbulent and vital.

The Indians were so expert as craftsmen that they made—copying or adapting Spanish models—practically all furniture for the vice-regal courts, where luxurious living was order of the day. An examination of the work shown in Newark testifies that forms are European, but the fact that they are executed in native mahogany or in Peruvian cedar distinguishes their appearance from prototypes in European walnut. Furthermore, gilding and decorative detail relate them to Peru.

The Inca yielded to none in the ability to carve, and one realizes that when he grasped familiar tools in his hands he experienced a release from foreign domination and wrought in his own traditions He carved the flowers, birds, animals, and motifs of his ancestral tradition; often, however, incorporating them with Spanish decoration. Recurrent on many pieces is the snake-scale, or overlapping feathers motif, of his people.

Bed Discloses Traces Of Several Influences

He did not use gold leaf in his liberal gilding of looking-glasses and other furniture, but followed a method by which a much thicker coating was applied, for the metal was common in those lands. The gold was mixed with quicksilver, and brushed over sizing made of ruby-red material with which the wood had been covered,. As the sizing absorbed the quicksilver, the gold was expertly burnished. Only after many years of wiping off dust did it become worn so the ruby base showed through, to give a rich and beautiful blending of these colors. Some of the finest examples of carving and gilding are the massive frames on oil paintings.

The most superlative piece in the collection is a bed of Spanish form, but showing French and Italian Renaissance influences in carving of its headboard and cornice. The posts, however, employ the snake-scale motif. As this is worked out on the finials, it becomes strongly suggestive of our own carved pineapple ornaments.

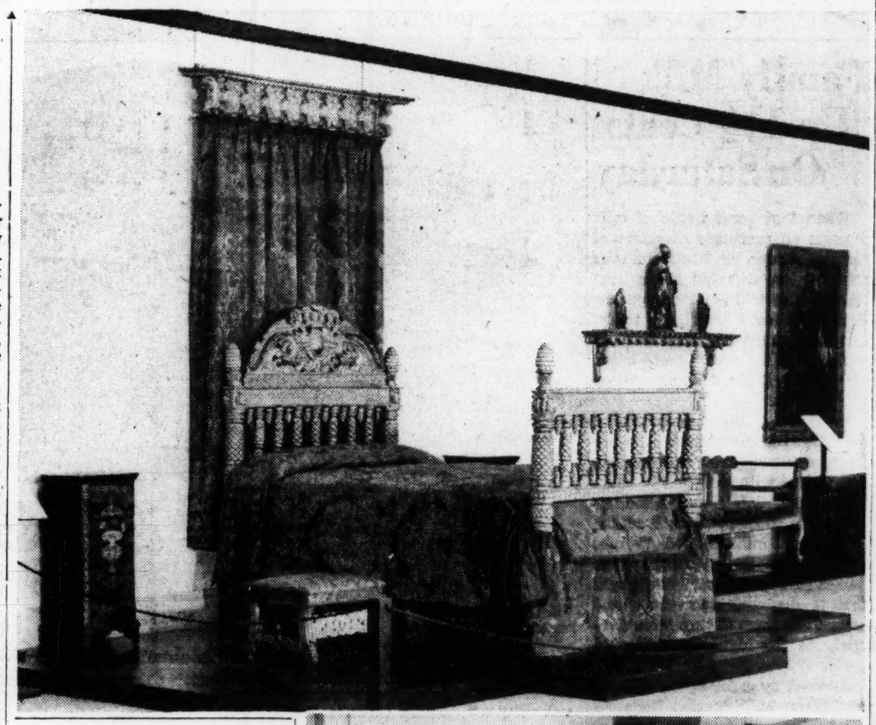
It seems curious to find the cabriole leg and ball-and-claw foot on chairs and tables of Spanish design, but of course many modes become popular far from their point of origin. Such feet are crudely carved, and the claws usually curve so tightly around the ball that this is thrust protuberantly forward. English design appears interestingly in a pair of four-chair-back settees in the Chippendale manner. They are, however, executed in cedar, and gilded so that their aspect is original.

Weaving always has been a major art with South American Indians. For more than 1,000 years they have made tapestries, gauzes, and pile weaves which are esteemed as among the finest the world has known. The Brooklyn Museum has lent two Peruvian tapestries from the 1600s and one observes with satisfaction that the technique and design are purely Peruvian. The only Spanish innovation is the use of linen yarn in combination with the native wool.

Other crafts that can be studied here are silversmithing, which reached a high level long before the coming of the Spaniards; leather-tooling, and inlaid decoration of wood and bone, sometimes in polychrome.

An excellent interpretative background for the colonial work is furnished by archaeological weavings, embroideries, and potteries, produced more than 1,500 years ago, by the early Chimu, Nazca, and classical Tiahuanaco civilizations.

Much of the pre-Columbian and the colonial exhibitions will remain throughout 1941, although sections may be withdrawn.



Newark Museum

South American Craftsmanship

Upper: Heavily carved bed in which both Spanish and South American native motifs appear. This is considered one of the most interesting pieces on exhibition in the Newark Museum's collection of furniture types produced in South America between 1500 and 1800. Lower: Chair with leather seat and back and cabriole legs made about 1700. It stands with a low table of the same period having carved skirt and stretchers. Legs of the cabriole end in scroll feet.

Nazi Propaganda News Agency Widens Free Service in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 30 (AP)—The German Government's Transocean News Agency has offered to enlarge its free services to some newspapers outside Rio de Janeiro which under Government order are permitted to publish foreign news only when relayed through this capital city.

One published who has been printing a small amount of Transocean news was informed by the Nazi agency that 3,000 words would be provided by telegraph daily without expense.

Newspapers outside Rio de Janeiro not only are prohibited from receving foreign news directly from abroad but also are forbidden to publish news heard on ordinary radio transmission or copied from foreign newspapers reaching them.

Thus the only method to obtain publishable foreign news is by relay from here. The order which went into effect in some states immediately upon issuance on July 26 became nationwide with Rio Grande do Sul the last State to make it effective.

The major United States news organizations now telegraph their most important news to their members and clients, these papers losing one to three hours thereby. In addition, papers which heretofore had available several thousand words daily through direct radio reception now use only 1,000 to 2,500 words because minimum telegraph tolls from Rio de Janeiro have quadrupled the costs.

Thus Transocean, offering free service with tolls paid, had an opportunity to increase the quantity of its news published to fill the gaps.

A Government spokesman declared in answer to protests that Brazil was not willing to lift the ban but probably would reduce the press rate on the national telegraph.

This would enable non-subsidized news organizations to send a much greater quantity of news and would put them on almost the same competitive basis with subsidized agencies as before the ban took effect.

Anti-Vichy French Arrested by Nazis

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 30 (AP)—Newspapers in the German-occupied zone reported today that more Frenchmen unfriendly to the Vichy regime had been arrested recently.

Among them, they said, were two aviation generals—Baston and Cochet, one of whom was charged with propaganda for Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Free French leader.

Others were said to include two members of the "protection groups" formed by former Interior Minister Marcel Peyrouton and used in the arrest of former Vice Premier Pierre Laval last December.

Wives

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 30 (AP)—The Paris press published a communiqué today issued by the Institute for Study of Jewish Questions charging that 150 Jewish wives of internees "invaded" the Offices of the Committee for Co-ordination of Jewish Welfare work in Paris and broke windows and furniture.

The communiqué said police from two districts were called to restore order.

The incident was believed the result of a notice making the wives of internees subject to the Co-ordination Committee.

Sabotage Charged in Shutdown Of Canadian Aluminum Plant

OTTAWA, July 30 (AP)—Charges of "enemy sabotage" and promises of arrests emanated from Government quarters as the vast Arvida, Que., plant of the Aluminum Company of Canada resumed operations today after a five-day strike characterized officially as a severe setback to production.

While troops stood guard as a precautionary measure, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe launched an investigation into the shutdown, which began last Thursday when 300 of the 5,000 employees seized control of the plant—one of the biggest of its kind on the Continent. Approximately 4,000 laborers, engaged in building an addition to the factory, struck in sympathy.

Mr. Howe termed the shutdown a "suspected case of enemy sabotage" and declared arrests "definitely will be made."

He said the seizure of control was effected by the 300 men staging "something like a sitdown strike."

He estimated it would be three weeks before peak production is resumed at the plant, which has received orders from the United States for $126,000,000 worth of aluminum during the past two months.

The factory, which produces virtually the entire aluminum output of the Dominion—enough to build more than 50,000 warplanes a year—has been filling extensive British and Canadian Government orders.

As an aftermath of the shutdown, the Canadian Government last night adopted an order-in-council under the War Measures Act giving the Defense Minister authority to call out the Army to quell any disturbance impeding the Dominion's war effort.

Heretofore the Dominion Government could act only with the co-operation of provincial and municipal authorities—a procedure which Mr. Howe said had proved too slow.

It was not until Sunday that the first troops—a column of 400 men equipped with machine-guns and armored cars—arrived at Arvida. The workers inside then agreed to withdraw after receiving the management's assurance it would negotiate with their representatives.

Plant workers agreed yesterday at a mass meeting to return to work today and asked the National Catholic Syndicate of Aluminum Workers to present their demands for higher wages and different working conditions. The workers hitherto have been unorganized, though a few have belonged to the Syndicate.

Employees in the pot room, where the 300 who seized control of the plant worked, have asked that their pay be raised from 50 cents an hour to $1. Other classes of employees have asked raises of 10 to 20 cents an hour.

Officials explained that the setback in production was due to solidifying of metal in the huge pots in which the aluminum is refined.

Unions Unite for Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30—Leaders of unions representative of both branches of American labor had joined voice today for "Victory in the Atlantic Week," demanding the defeat of Germany on this ocean.

In a radio program July 29, sponsored by the Committee to Defend America, John Green said for the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, which he heads, that shipyard workers in this Congress of Industrial Organizations unit had reduced from 30 months to nine the contract time for delivery of destroyers to Great Britain and support the use of the United States Navy to assure that the work of their hands is not sunk in transit.

The morale and confidence of victory of British and Norwegian workers whose ships are drydocked here had impressed American workers, he added.

Dr. George S. Counts, President of the American Federation of Teachers, American Federation of Labor affiliate, presented as the view of his group that the triumph of Hitler would mean "the destruction of the free labor movement in the Old World," and, from the standpoint of American labor, be "utterly disastrous."

"An outstanding feature of the Nazi state is its complete subordination of the individual and the crushing of all voluntary organizations and movements," he said. "American labor knows that the leaders of German trade unionism and German democracy are either dead, in exile, or in concentration camps.

Simultaneously, Fight for Freedom, Inc., announced the petitioning of Congress by 32 prominent Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish clergymen from all sections "to remove the restrictions now embodied in the Selective Service Law and to provide that men now in the Army serve until the present emergency has passed."

The signatories also asked that American armed forces "be utilized wherever necessary to overcome any power which menaces the United States," adding that they realize "it will probably mean fighting sooner or later."

"We are certain that the danger which confronts the United States is so great that we dare no longer think solely in terms of defense within our own borders," the petition continued.

First 10-Hour Shift By Ford Since 1916

DETROIT, July 30 (AP)—Because of the need for airplanes for the defense program, the Ford Motor Company has announced some of its employees in the Pratt-Whitney airplane motor factory would begin working 10-hour shifts.

It marks the first time that Ford has increased the work-day of any of his employees since 1916.

The company said production of the bomber motors would be under way within a few weeks.

Stimson Apology to Wheeler Clears Air in Draft Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—Relations between the Army and critics of Roosevelt foreign policy were improved today following Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's apology to Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and decision of non-interventionists against willful delay of the draft extension bill now before Congress.

Backtracking on his "near treason" charge against Senator Wheeler, the Secretary of War issued a formal statement absolving the isolationist leader of intent to circularize soldiers in his anti-war post-card campaign.

At the same time Secretary Stimson insisted that "several hundred" of the Wheeler circulars had reached soldiers of the United States Army. He also reported organized attempts by "other persons" to arouse disloyalty on the part of soldiers toward army training plans.

To Support Taft Plan

At a meeting with Senator Wheeler, meanwhile, 14 non-interventionist Senators agreed to support the plan of Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, for extension of selectees' service to a limited period of 16 months.

They decided against filibustering or other tactics to delay a quick decision on the indefinite lengthening of the term of service asked by President Roosevelt and Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Chief-of-Staff.

General Marshall has made it known that the Taft Plan is not acceptable to the Army at this time, though he told the Senate Military Affairs Committee it had merit as a peacetime training program.

Text of the Stimson apology was as follows:

An inquiry now being made by the War Department of the post offices of the larger cantonments of the army indicates that not three but at least several hundred of the circulars sent out by Senator Wheeler did reach soldiers of the United States Army.

The inquiry has also developed evidence of organized attempts, by other persons, to arouse disloyalty on the part of the soldiers in the cantonments toward the training plans of their officers. The danger to the national defense of such attempts is obvious and will receive the careful attention of the Department.

On the basis of Senator Wheeler's statement in the Senate as to the time and method of the issuance of his circular, I believe that he has shown the absence of any intent on his part to circularize the soldiers in the training camps. I am sorry that on the basis of incomplete evidence I made a statement last week which carried a contrary implication.

The post cards which aroused Secretary Stimson's ire carried anti-war statements by leading isolationists and were sent out postage free under "Senator Wheeler's frank.

Knox Eases Wheeler

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Knox paid a personal call on Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, it was disclosed last night, to explain how Senator Wheeler's son, Richard, first was denied a naval commission, then was granted it.

The incident of the commission was related to the Senate by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, who said an unnamed admiral had asked Richard whether he shared his father's views on national policy. When Young Wheeler replied in the affirmative, Senator Walsh said, the admiral then asserted "there is no place in the Navy for you."

Senator Walsh added that Secretary Knox subsequently reviewed the file on Young Wheler's application and ordered the commission granted.

An aide to Senator Wheeler said Secretary Knox followed up this action last week by paying a personal call on the Montanan to explain personally what had happened.

President Roosevelt disclaimed any knowledge of the naval status of Richard Wheeler, son of the Democratic Senator from Montana, and reproved a reporter who asked him about it.

Mr. Roosevelt told the reporter his question was improper. He added that it obviously would have to be referred to Secretary Knox since he knew nothing about the affair.

Strike of N. Y. Electricians Stalls Brooklyn Naval Work

By the Associated Press

Work stoppages in four widely separated cities were terminated today but a strike of 8,000 American Federation of Labor electrical workers in New York City went into a second day with its effects reaching into the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Four Federal agencies — the Navy, Office of Production Management, United States Conciliation Service and National Defense Labor Mediation Board—attempted to bring about a settlement of the New York electricians' strike.

Rear Admiral E. J. Marquart, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, declared 200 skilled electricians had walked off projects in the Yard, including work on dry docks in which two super-battleships are to be built. He said he had asked a union agent to send the men back to work.

Other construction, chiefly of a non-defense nature, was tied up over the metropolis.

The union called the strike as a result of a long dispute between the electricians and the Consolidated Edison Company, power and light distributors. The company had turned down a union demand for employment of 600 A. F. of L. electricians on a plant construction job.

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board announced the end of stoppages at the Gulf State Utility Company, Baton Rouge, La., and at Air Associates, Inc., at Bendix, N. J.

Baton Rouge, La.—The Mediation Board did not announce details of an agreement under which 200 employees of the Gulf State Utility Company decided to go back to their jobs after a three weeks' strike. The original issues involved union recognition and a collective bargaining agreement.

Bendix, N. J.—Under an agreement worked out by the Board in the Air Associates, Inc., dispute, 500 Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers will go back to work in the plant where airplane accessories are manufactured.

Meanwhile negotiations were to open toward a collective bargaining agreement. The strike was called to back up protests over alleged discharge of some employees for union activity. Six persons were injured July 17 in disorders outside the gates of the plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—About 2,700 A. F. of L. construction workers who walked off the site of an $89,000,000 ammunition plant in protest to the discharge of two ice haulers, agreed to go back to work and submit the discharge of the two to arbitration.

Key West, Fla.—Eight hundred A. F. of L. laborers, whose strike tied up work on $2,000,000 of naval construction, expressed their willingness to return to work, provided contractors release 150 newly-hired negroes. Whether this condition would be accepted appeared doubtful. The strikers approved a compromise wage offer which would increase their earnings from $19.20 to $26 a week.

Washington — William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, discussed with President Roosevelt the "whole labor situation" and reported that the percentage of interruptions by strikes at defense plants was at its lowest point.

Washington—Conferences were slated here for July 31 between Federal conciliators and the management and employees of the United States Gypsum Company, looking toward settlement of a strike of 3,000 employees at 17 scattered plants. The union wants a contract covering all the plants, an increase of 10 cents in wages now ranging from 42½ to 62½ cents an hour, an arbitration system for settlement of grievances, and other concessions.

Chicago—A spokesman for 14 nonoperating rail brotherhoods said that the unions were unwilling to accept any changes in working rules proposed by the railroad managements in their current negotiations.

"We emphatically and finally refuse to agree to any of the proposals," said Bert M. Jewell, President of the Railway Employees department of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Jewell's statement was the first indication of discord in the negotiations which began last week.

Albany N. Y.—The American Guild of Musical Artists won sanction of New York's Court of Appeals today of an injuction restraining the American Federation of Musicians from preventing its members to participate in performances with members of the rival organization.

The State's highest tribunal, in a 5 to 2 decision, reversed an Appellate Division decision which granted the motion of James C. Petrillo as President of A. F. M. for dismissal of the A. G. M. A. complaint because it concerned a labor dispute.

The litigation was precipitated after Mr. Petrillo wrote the A. G. M. A. that his federation requested all instrumentalists to resign and become members of the A. F. M., where, he said, "they rightfully belong." He cited such A. G. M. A. members as Jascha Heifetz, Mischa Elman, and Josef Hoffman.

Paterson, N. J.—The Wright Aeronautical employees' union (independent) announced it had negotiated a 10 per cent wage increase for all 18,400 employees in the company's five plants here.

William Somers, union publicity director, said the pay rise followed by seven months a 7 per cent boost and that the latest increase, effective for the next regular pay period, was based on the rise in the cost of living in the Paterson area.

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MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

Chicago Group Aims to Prove Hitlerism Is Not Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A group of Chicago citizens of German extraction has just launched a campaign here to prove that one can be a good German without being a Nazi, that he can favor democracy and support aggressive measures to protect world democracy from Hitlerism, without renouncing any of the fine heritages of his fatherland.

It is a movement that may expand slowly, for it is known that the Nazi espionage or propaganda system has been strong enough even in this country to influence persons of German background against openly opposing the Hitler Regime. This new Chicago branch of the German-American Congress for Democracy, its leaders admit, will attract at first only those elements which feel free of the threat of the Nazi machine.

However, more than 100 persons turned out as the nucleus of this band, which was organized under the leadership of Nicholas Pesch, a Chicago tailor, and Gerhardt Seger, National Vice-Chairman of the Congress, former member of the German Reichstag.

Analysis of Views

Mr. Seger analyzes the political views of the 7,000,000 persons of German extraction in the United States, in this way:

"Five per cent are Nazis. Another 5 per cent have taken an anti-Nazi stand. The 90 per cent in between are on the fence. In some cases they are afraid of reprisals on relatives in Germany. Some feel a stand against Hitler would be a stand against Germany. They feel: 'I hate to see Hitler win, but I hate to see Germany lose.' That is a false loyalty. The German people will not have a liberation except by military defeat. Germany was the first country Hitler invaded. Germany should be regarded as a country under the iron heel as much as any other oppressed force."

Many Anti-Nazi

This statement has had a warm response here among non-Germans who have a deep respect and admiration for the German people. It has been felt that those German-Americans who advocate Naziism, or who simply take an isolationist stand because they do not want Germany defeated or to see this Nation fighting their fatherland, base their stand on a false premise, that the war is against Germans. Mr. Seger, a German, declares what so many thousands of others see clearly, that the war is against Hitlerism, against totalitarianism, and that the German people would gain the most by the defeat of this threat.

Vital contributions which these German-Americans have made to the land of their adoption are not overlooked or belittled by objective observers. Surprisingly little anti-German feeling is found here today. There is more sympathy than hate. Patriotic propaganda, it is to be noticed, is in no instance directed against Germans, but against that which opposes Democracy—Hitlerism. There is no official and little other effort to stir hatred of Germans. What action there is in this direction is not supported by the majority of non-Germans.

There are many evidences to support Mr. Seger's contention that a large portion of the German-Americans are undecided, but that many are definitely anti-Nazi. There were German names, Aryan-German names, among delegates at the recent Union Now convention in Cleveland, Ohio. One can name Thomas Mann, Hermann Rauschning, Carl Joachim Friedrich, Melchior Palyi, Heinrich Bruening, and many others to indicate the presence of the large number of prominent Germans in this country who are whole-heartedly opposed to Hitlerism.

The German-American Congress movement is in a position to do much good, it is pointed out, by convincing those "on the fence" that they would not be alone should they seek to reconcile their views with the realities of the situation, in which it is seen that they may oppose Hitlerism, and still be loyal Germans, that they may even go further than profess opposition to Hitlerism, to the point of advocating aggressive action to defeat this ideology before it engulfs the rest of the world, including their adopted home.

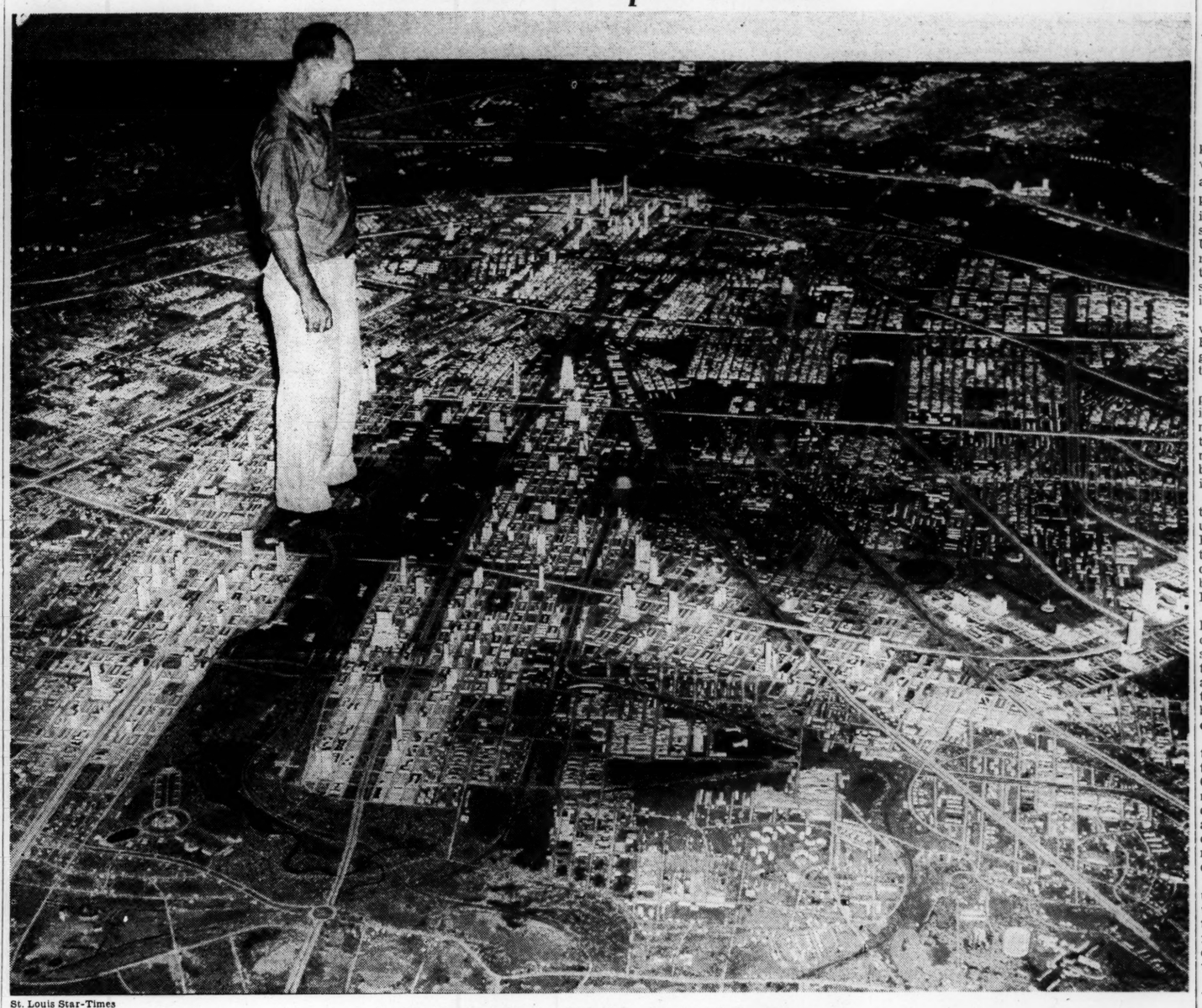
Meanwhile the greatest isolationist force continues to center in the Middle West. Some say that this is so because of the larger proportion of German-Americans here. The census shows, though, that while there are some 1,911,734 of German extraction in Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin, there are 1,864,976 in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Of the German-born, there are only 414,567 in the three mid-western States as against 572,571 in the three eastern States.

California has 310,000 German-Americans, but only 81,840 German-born.

Of course, adding in those of German extraction in Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, it must be admitted that there are more Germans in the Middle West than in any other geographical section.

Missouri's Metropolis in 1960



St. Louis Star-Times

A 'Bird's-Eye' View of the St. Louis of the Future

Futurama of St. Louis after 20 years of planned development, as conceived by Norman Bel Geddes. This 40-foot-square model is on exhibition at the St. Louis City Art Museum.

Watch Quality As Prices Rise, Public Warned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While watching for price increases the public is warned to watch also for the other alternative in the case of some products, a deterioration in quality. Reign S. Hadsell, of the Consumer's Counsel Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, predicts there will be in this defense period pressure for substitution or lowering of quality in some industries.

"Consumers," he told the University of Chicago Conference on Business Education recently, "are going to have to be better buyers than ever before."

As an example, he pointed to a percale dress which had been selling for a dollar and which formerly had, at that price, 80 threads to the inch each way. Now, he noted, the price remains the same but it is to have 68 threads to the inch one way and 72 the other.

There is one manufacturer, though, who insists that his product will not suffer in quality. The Ford Motor Company announces that regardless of necessary changes in specifications there will be no reduction in the quality of Ford cars.

R. H. McCarroll, Ford metallurgist at Detroit, says the weight of the cars may be increased slightly, perhaps five pounds in the case of the Ford and Mercury and not more than 20 pounds in the Lincoln, but that this will not be enough to affect gasoline economy.

On the other hand it is stated that cars probably will cost more to produce. For instance, Mr. McCarroll says, the carburetor bowl, now a zinc die casting, will be changed to cast iron. While actually zinc is more expensive than cast iron, the iron bowl will cost more than the zinc in the end because it requires more machining.

Elimination of nickel in the steel used for the valves, it is said, would reduce the "hot strength" of the valves were it not for the fact that the design has been changed. The change adds slightly to the weight of the valve.

It is understood that other automobile manufacturers plan to operate in about the same way. There will be less nickel and less chromium. The cars as a rule, while a bit heavier and a bit costlier, will be as good if not better than before.

Individual Farm Plan in South Replacing U. S. Co-op Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark.—Those neat and substantial farm cottages, with their contrasting barns and out buildings, which are popping up in increasing numbers along the public highways and rural roads in the more highly developed communities of the South are concrete proof that the Government has decided to stop its costly experimental co-operative projects for low-income farm tenant and sharecropper families, and place more emphasis on individual family efforts.

Although some of the co-operative colonies set up in this area have made some progress, it is admitted by Farm Security Administration officials that more progress has been shown by those families which have been placed on farms of their own and have a definite prospect of some day owning their own farms, as opposed to the colony farm co-operative system.

The farm families who are granted loans by the Government under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Purchase Act cultivate their own tracts under FSA supervision but they are allowed to keep all their products produced, including livestock, with the only requirement being that they must pay their annual installments due to the Government.

An Example of Contrast

In contrast to these individual units are such co-operative experimental projects as the Lake Dick Farms, Inc., in Jefferson County, near Pine Bluff, Ark., which today has 33 out of its 80 homes vacant. Although 2,200 acres of the 3,500-acre co-operative colonization tract are in cultivation this year, the boarded-up windows of the vacant homes and the overrun condition of the lawns, gardens and chicken yards which have thick growths of Johnson grass and weeds, give mute evidence of the unpopularity of such projects with tenant families.

The Lake Dick project, established in 1937, cost the Government $592,871, the average cost per dwelling unit being $2,833, or a total of $227,531. The stores, school, community building and other structures cost $339,278, while an additional $26,062 was charged up to Aug. 6, 1940, against management, agricultural operations, household furnishings, repairs, taxes, maintenance, and insurance.

The principle under which the Lake Dick farms operate is strictly co-operative. The tenant families selected to live on the tract are hired to work in the fields, with each family head working about 10 hours a day at 10 cents an hour. The annual average income from this day labor usually amounts to about $310, but since day wages constitute the only income, each family usually draws upon their accounts to the tune of $250 to $300 during the year for such items as food, clothing, household items and electric light bills. At the end of the year when the bills are totaled and profits balanced, the balance due each family is usually very small—often less than $50.

L. C. Jenks, project manager, points out that the profits pooled are divided among families each autumn, under the co-operative system of the colony, but as yet the expense items have been so great there have been hardly any profits. In fact, the first two years of operation of the colony brought losses, instead of gains.

10 Years for a Conclusion

Although officials of the FSA contend that it will take at least 10 years to determine if the project is a success or a failure, most of families living on the tract contend they are dissatisfied with this type of farming and would much prefer the individual farming system in which they may produce their own crops and livestock.

In this connection it is interesting to note that only four of the original families, once totaling 80, continue to live on the tract.

On the other hand, those who have borrowed funds for building their individual farm units are described as well satisfied and apparently are progressing upward, since payments are being made promptly with practically no farms having been abandoned under this policy.

The placing of farm families on well developed tracts in communities which are already highly developed also is having the desired effect of producing substantial citizens of what once were known as downtrodden sharecroppers.

St. Louis Sees St. Louis, Model City of the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louisans and the hundreds of tourists who flocked to the City Art Museum got a visual education in city planning as well as a preview of the St. Louis of the future. Feature of the elaborate pictorial study called "The City" was a 40-foot square model designed by Norman Bel Geddes that was part of the General Motors "Futurama" at the New York World's Fair. Its construction cost was $48,000. The exhibition, has just closed.

At the opening, Dr. Walter C. Behrendt of the Buffalo University faculty predicted large-scale decentralization of all cities as a post-war development. He declared that it would be utmost folly to let "our cities grow into vast conglomerations, their densely populated areas offering the most vulnerable targets for aerial attack." Decentralization such as shown in the St. Louis of the future, he added, was imperative for general community welfare and for safety.

The idealized conception of the St. Louis of 1960, which makes the spectator feel that he indeed is a bird getting an excellent bird's-eye view, is based on the best and the tried concepts of city planning. The St. Louisan who knows his city could look at the futurama and compare it with the city as he knows it. That dramatizes the solutions of city problems such as traffic choked streets, slums and blighted areas, houses packed together with tiny yards, scarcity of suitable low-cost housing projects, need for air, light and playgrounds.

Sees "Ideal" St. Louis

This average St. Louisan who studies the futurama bears in mind that the city has completed 80 major street planning projects since 1916 and is embarked on three huge low-rent housing projects. The futurama tells him more vividly than words can, that although St. Louis has progressed greatly, there still remains much to do. He sees the "ideal" St. Louis with Forest Park enlarged, long green belts along both sides of the Mississippi, a huge airport on the Illinois side of the Chain of Rocks Bridge and only three minutes from downtown St. Louis (whereas Lambert Field is a good 45 minutes from downtown St. Louis), a dirigible base a few miles north of the airport, and concealed railroad lines grouped together instead of entering and leaving the city at points all about the circumference, a great docking and shipping basin opposite Jefferson Barracks on the Illinois side, and belt highways where needed.

To New Horizons

Along with the futurama was the City Planning Commission's room of pictures and maps bearing the legend "This is St. Louis today; what of tomorrow?" The theme that in our cities we work, play and live showed dramatized through pictorial exhibitions and a big map containing colored lamps and operated by push buttons under various panels. Slum and blighted downtown areas flashed blue lights, red lights on arterial highways showed congestive points. Yellow lights illuminated housing projects such as Carr Square Village.

Throughout the entire exhibit there was an emphasis on getting away from rigid gridiron street design, and, instead, planning streets in accordance with traffic and topographic requirements. Traffic ramps and terminals, low-rent housing centers, playgrounds, community buildings, express highways and so forth were offered as secondary remedies.

Three times daily, a double-feature free movies was shown. Commentary was by Lewis Mumford. One picture showed contrasts between city congestion and proper planning. The other picture offered a technicolor depiction of the "Futurama" and was entitled "To New Horizons."

The exhibition also contained illustrations of ancient cities.

It was arranged by co-operation of Percy Rathbone, Director of the City Art Museum; the major department stores of the city, the Regional Planning Commission, and 70 individuals.

Defense Spending Rolls U. S. Deficit To $1,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—A spurt in defense spending rolled up a $1,000,000,000 deficit in the first 26 days of the new fiscal year which began this month.

The Treasury reported yesterday that in the 26 days it spent $1,386,475,350 and took in $351,205,514, making a deficit of $1,035,269,836.

More than half the spending, or $795,021,904, was for defense. At this rate, the full-month total for defense may run well past $900,000,000. The June total was $807,508,470.

The $1,000,000,000 deficit, however, was due to be matched in most of the other 11 months of the fiscal year. Even with pending new tax bill, the Budget Bureau expects a deficit for the year of more than $10,000,000,00.

The big deficit for the first 26 days of July was more than double the shortage of the similar period last year. Then, expenditures were $732,165,174, receipts $281,526,036, and the deficit $450,639,138.

With the defense savings campaign adding several million dollars to the debt every day, the Treasury's obligations reached a new high of $49,394,487,935.

Navy Pay Checks To Save Work Hours

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—The Navy said yesterday it would save 10,000 workman hours per week through a newly-installed system of paying 20,000 workers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard with checks instead of cash.

Seeking more efficiency in its hurry-up building program, Yard officials installed business machines which have eliminated the problem of handling $1,000,000 in cash each pay day.

Brooklyn storekeepers were ready to cash the checks they will receive when the system goes into effect tomorrow.

Way Is Opened To Fight Joint Income Return

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Opponents of mandatory joint income tax returns by married couples claimed an initial victory today with Administration leaders in the House agreeing to a revision of planned floor procedure which would open the $3,529,200,000 tax bill to amendment in that respect.

The Administration's original strategy called for adoption of a closed rule, approved by the Rules Committee, under which all amendments would have been barred except those offered by the Ways and Means Committee, framers of the huge revenue measure. Some Republicans called the proposed restriction a "gag" rule.

When it became apparent yesterday that a majority of the House members present were not inclined to agree to the rule, Democratic leaders hastily called for an adjournment. Later, in a conference in Speaker Rayburn's office, they agreed to ask the Rules Committee to liberalize the procedure and allow consideration of an amendment to remove the joint return clause.

Even with the sanction of the Rules Committee, the revised procedure would have to be approved by the House. Mr. Rayburn said it probably would not be taken up until tomorrow when only a majority vote would be needed for adoption. If brought up today, it would require unanimous consent or a two-thirds vote.

In the face of all this parliamentary pother, some members of the Ways and Means Committee expressed their conviction that the joint return clause would stand. For one thing, it was estimated to bring in $300,000,000 a year revenue, urgently needed to meet part of the tremendous defense costs.

How the $300,000,000 would be made up should the House eliminate the mandatory joint return would be up to the Senate, Mr. Rayburn said, unless the Ways and Means Committee itself wanted to offer substitute levies. But Ways and Means Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D), of North Carolina, indicated the Committee would not do that.

Under present law, married couples have the discretion of filing joint or separate returns. In an effort to keep upper bracket taxpayers from escaping higher surtaxes by dividing their income between husband and wife, the bill framers provided that spouses should make joint returns.

They argue that of 3,041,624 married couples filing returns in 1938, 2,866,026 or more than 94 per cent chose voluntarily to file joint returns, and only 175,598, or 5.77 per cent, elected to file separate returns.

Education by Degrees

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP) — Leo R. Taylor, high school instructor, will get his master's degree from the University of Nebraska, although he has never attended a regular winter session.

Since graduating from high school in 1924, Mr. Taylor has attended 16 summer sessions, spent four winters in night school, and carried three correspondence courses.

Kansas City Club Provides Boys With Useful Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 30—The best possible way to keep boys out of trouble is to give them something interesting to do, and The Boy's Club of Kansas City is providing interesting things for every boy to do no matter to what line his taste may run.

The building which houses The Boy's Club was for many years the home of The Boy's Hotel, which was established chiefly through the efforts of the late Judge E. E. Poterfield, Jackson County Juvenile Judge. It was closed, and then reopened in 1935 as strictly an amusement center for boys, to be known as The Boy's Club of Kansas City. At this time John Thornberry was appointed Director by the Juvenile Improvement Club, under whose sponsorship the Boy's Club is operated.

Mr. Thornberry has learned much of the problems of boys by the experiences of his own boyhood. When the club director was a small boy, his father passed on, and left the family in somewhat meager circumstances. But young John rose above his difficulties. He attended Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa, and later graduated from Yale College, and then the Yale School of Law. While attending Yale he earned part of his tuition by caring for babies, thus gaining his first experience in child training.

After finishing his legal training, Mr. Thornberry settled in Joplin, Missouri, to begin the practice of law. While engaged in his profession the young lawyer became interested in the work of the Juvenile Court. He soon exhibited an aptitude for handling boys. This led to his appointment as chief Probation Officer of his county. He later spent a year as superintendent of "Algoa Farms," Missouri's Intermediate Reformatory for Young Men near Jefferson City. All these experiences amply equipped him for his work as Director of the Boy's Club.

The Club is equipped with every amusement and avocation facility that could be desired by any boy. As one enters its spacious lobby one encounters groups of happy boys, enjoying various games, such as ping pong, checkers and pocket billiards. Off the long corridor leading from the lobby open many rooms. In these rooms the various hobbies and crafts are taught. Model airplane building, sign painting, handicraft, and printing are among the things taught here. On the second floor is a completely equipped model train room, where many intricate traffic problems are worked out by future railroad men.

In the basement is the woodwork shop, which contains modern electrical equipment, as well as the more standardized tools. Expert instruction enables the boys to make many valuable and worth-while things, as well as learn something which may some day be a means of livelihood for them. In the basement also may be found the gymnasium, and the swimming pool.

Sometimes the problem of stealing tries to present itself, but for this Mr. Thornberry has found a very effective solution. The boys are made to feel that the equipment of the Club belongs to the boys themselves. Therefore, it is seen as foolish to take from oneself. When a piece of equipment is missing, the room from which it was taken is closed, and not reopened until the missing article is returned. When the boy who has yielded to temptation realizes that he is depriving not only himself, but his fellow members of much enjoyment, the article is returned to its proper place. He also learns that the equipment is not much good to him at home, and thus is taught the valuable character lesson that there is really no pleasure in wrong doing. Mr. Thornberry and his assistants have learned that this practical method of character education accomplishes much more than preaching or theorizing about morality.

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Sanctions on Japan: Extent and Effects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 30—The British Empire's co-operation with the United States in imposing economic sanctions on Japan so as to check further Japanese aggression in Indo-China will deal a severe blow at Japan's whole economic structure, but its success depends largely upon whether those measures are totally applied.

Freezing of all Japanese credit balances in gold and securities means no transactions in Japanese values will be permitted except through special Treasury licenses. The immediate effect will be to strangle Japanese trade which may lead to financial, industrial, and commercial disaster. For Japan can obtain small comfort from the fact that British denunciation of commercial treaties is only operative after some months since the instruments of trade between both countries have already been removed.

All of Japan's banking and commercial undertakings over a large area can now be closed, its 1,500,000 nationals abroad can be prevented from getting home and its ships from making long voyages by the British Empire and United States depriving them of the use of their coaling, water, and other essential facilities in their harbors throughout the world.

Growing Trade Bars

The British Empire has been restricting trade with Japan for a year, but now there will be no export to Japan of essential war materials such as iron, steel, scrap nickel, ferro-alloys, aluminum, and rubber. Already such exports have been greatly curtailed so that the effect upon Japan will not be so immediately noticeable, especially as Japan will have laid in as great stores as possible of these war essentials.

But loss of trade will severely strain an economy already heavily burdened by the war with China and to be deprived of trade with the British Empire may come to mean complete loss for Japan of essential imports such as oil, cotton, and wool.

Japan's industry would suffer most seriously from the lack of raw materials and present reserves would be exhausted within one year. Already steel production is down by 25 per cent.

The question of what Japan can obtain by seizing Indo-China is illuminated by the following significant facts:

From there Japan can obtain, according to the latest statistics, rubber amounting to a maximum of 70,000 tons annually; rice, 5,000,000 tons; anthracite, about 1,000,000 tons; tin, 2,500 to 3,000 tons; about 1,500 tons of wolfram, and some zinc.

Extent of Supplies

But it is significant to note in this connection that ever since the collapse of France, Japan has been obtaining very large supplies of these materials and it is doubtful whether, now that it is opposed by the British Empire and the United States, it will obtain an equal quantity in the future.

Japan also owns iron ore mines in Malaya and rubber plantations in North Borneo. Hitherto it has only secured restricted quantities from these sources because of British needs and fears that such supplies would be forwarded to the Nazis. Now it will get neither iron ore nor rubber.

Japan, therefore, gains little economically from the occupation of Indo-China. But the neighboring country of Thailand is rich in rubber — 48,000 tons — tin—18,000 tons annually—and comparatively near are the rich Netherland East Indies with large production of oil, rubber, manganese, bauxite, and fertilizers, all of which Japan covets.

Britain's recent action has been welcomed in the city of London, though banking and business interests realize that losses will not be one sided, for the City has to face the freezing of British assets in Japan and Japanese-controlled China. Next to the United States and Latin America the Far East is now the most important sphere of British foreign banking.

British investments in the Far East greatly exceed Japanese assets blocked throughout the Empire, but it is important to note that whereas Japan's frozen assets are mostly liquid, the British long-term investments could not easily be mobilized.

British bankers and business interests realize that any attempts at further appeasement toward Japan are useless and only serve to increase its appetite for further conquest which to Tokyo means the further ousting of western business from Asia.

Uncertain just now whether Japan intends its retaliation to include defaulting on its external debt, Viscount Kano, the London Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, in a statement yesterday declared that he sees no reason for such action. But such a statement appears to be based on the assumption that Japan will still be able to carry on sufficient trade with the British Empire and the United States to meet these charges.

Viscount Kano hinted that much depended on the stringency of British-American measures. In any case, the expectation of the possibility of default was reflected on the Stock Exchange during the past few days in the sharp fall of Japanese bonds.

No official statement has been obtained in London yet on this question of Japan's external debt and it is generally assumed in banking circles here that this will be postponed until it is clear whether the British Empire and the United States will close all loopholes which would offer Japan an opportunity of obtaining essential imports. One of these latter is oil, and there is much speculation as to whether and when the United States, the Netherlands, and other oil producing countries will enforce such an embargo.

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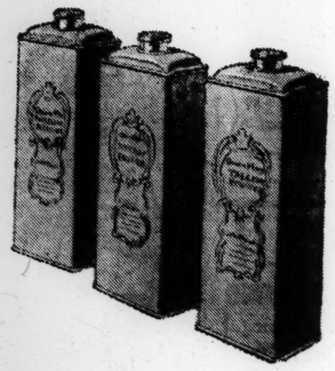

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Democratic Princess

Wide World

Danish Children Enjoy a Royal Vacation on Funen

Crown Princess Ingrid, on her arrival at her summer home on the Island of Funen, is greeted by a group of children who will spend a vacation as her guests. The house has accommodations for 26 boys and 26 girls.

Churchill Fails to Satisfy Production Critics

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 30 — Though Prime Minister Churchill hasn't satisfied many critics here who insist that Britain's production of war materials is not yet at full throttle, his review of the supply situation in the House of Commons yesterday is hailed as his most optimistic speech since the war started.

It was packed with reports of progress in factory output. It has heartened and stimulated the British workers, some of whom felt dejected at the disparaging comments in the earlier debate when M.P.'s charged that production was 25 per cent below the maximum.

It is hoped here, too, that those abroad, particularly in the United States, who may have questioned whether Britain really is exerting its utmost strength in the factories, will be reassured by the facts Prime Minister Churchill revealed.

The Prime Minister gave full credit to the workers for their achievements under wartime conditions of bombing, black-out, travel difficulties, shopping problems and food deficiencies. None of these, he pointed out, is helpful to sustained super efforts and Mr. Churchill's recognition of fact was doubly welcomed.

Notable Examples Cited

Speaking with the confidence of a leader even more outstandingly in supreme command than hitherto, the Prime Minister cited notable examples of Britain's growing war output. They were framed in comparative terms to avoid giving information to the enemy.

Production in the past three months, he said, has been one-third greater than in the spurt period following the evacuations from Dunkirk.

Within two years Britain has reached a production level only achieved after four years of the World War.

Combined Naval and merchant shipbuilding is greater now than at any time in the World War.

Fighter aircraft production is as much ahead of the enemy as the Germans were ahead a year ago, while bomber power has doubled in the past year through British production alone and with the United States' help will be doubled again in the next few months and further redoubled in six months.

Nevertheless, critics here aren't satisfied that production couldn't be stepped up still more through improvements in Government direction. This feeling isn't confined to the M. P's., but extends to the ranks of employers and trade unions where there is exasperation over individual backwaters in the flow of materials.

The Prime Minister bluntly turned down a demand for an all powerful Production Minister, claiming that the man with the requisite Napoleonic qualities wasn't available, and insisted that the existing machinery of Ministers responsible for the different branches of production was satisfactory.

Lloyd George Silent

Mr. Churchill holds that to interpose another Minister between himself and the three supply departments for the Navy, Arms and Air Force would impede, not increase, production. It is perhaps significant that Mr. David Lloyd George, originally Minister of Munitions, then Prime Minister in the World War, listened attentively to the present Prime Minister's 85-minute speech, but never rose to contest Mr. Churchill's decision.

The Prime Minister's speech indicated there is already in effect a super Minister of Production, namely, Mr. Churchill himself, but this only increases anxiety that the Prime Minister has too big a burden.

In the newspapers here today editorial comments are divided on the question of whether Mr. Churchill won his case for refusing to appoint a Minister of Production.

The Tory Daily Telegraph and the liberal Manchester Guardian accept the Prime Minister's decision. The Times of London is noncommital. Other papers, although welcoming parts of the speech, renew their demand for a Minister of Production just as a number of M. P.'s did in Commons yesterday after Mr. Churchill concluded.

The Daily Herald bluntly states that Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and Chairman of the Production Executive, should become Production Minister.

Other commentators doubt whether Mr. Bevin could be spared from the Ministry of Labor, or, if he could, whether he would be effective over the heads of Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. J. T. C. Boore-Brabazon, Minister of Aircraft Production.

In Commons Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, Conservative Chairman of the Committee which watches for waste in national expenditure, and who originated the allegation that Britain was only achieving 75 per cent of its productive capacity, renewed his allegation yesterday in the face of Mr. Churchill's reply.

U. S. Navy Patrol Aids Britain

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said today that the United States naval patrol of sea lanes to Iceland appeared to have been of such assistance that Great Britain was "slowly gaining the upper hand" in the Battle of the Atlantic.

The Senator also spoke with guarded optimism of the Russian stand against the German blitzkrieg. He referred to reports from the eastern front as "heartening."

Emphasizing that he based his observations only on unofficial reports that had come to him, Senator George told reporters there were indications that the American defense patrol of the sea lanes had been of "great value" to the British in efforts to move supplies.

"It seems apparent," Senator George said, "that the British are slowly gaining the upper hand in the Atlantic. There is a gradual, but nevertheless marked, decline in shipping losses."

Turning to Russia, he said reports of terrific Nazi losses in manpower and mechanized equipment in the Russian campaign made it appear to experts with whom he had talked that the Germans would be occupied in Russia for at least the next six weeks, even if they brought up strong reinforcements and succeeded in breaking through the Soviet defense lines.

For that reason, he continued, it was reasonable to believe that there might not be any Nazi attempt to invade Great Britain this year—unless a stalemate on the Eastern Front forced Hitler to turn in desperation toward a long-chance gamble on a winter attempt to land troops and equipment on the British Isles.

N. Y. Farmers' Milk Price Up in July

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Dairy farmers of the New York milkshed will receive from $2.28 upward a hundredweight for milk delivered in July, according to estimates in the Market Administrator's Bulletin to be published this week.

N. J. Cladakis, Administrator, said the forecast is a minimum of 60 cents a hundredweight (47 quarts) higher than the rate paid for milk delivered in July, 1940. The rate also exceeds by 13 cents a preliminary estimate published a month ago.

Under the forecast price farmers will receive approximately $12,500,000 in comparison to the pool of $8,928,280.50 for July a year ago when the price was $1.68.

July expectations are for 20,000,000 pounds less than delivered in July, 1940, due in large measure to the 10-day strike of the dairy farmers union at the beginning of this month.

S. C. Governor Seeks Byrnes Senate Seat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's Chief Executive, Gov. Burnet R. Maybank, has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate seat recently vacated by the appointment of James F. Byrnes to the United States Supreme Court as an Associate Justice.

The Governor was the first of several candidates to enter the race officially. Others expected to enter are Representatives Joseph R. Bryson of Greenville and Butler B. Hare of Saluda, and former Governor Olin D. Johnston of Spartanburg. The special election will be held Sept. 30. Mr. Byrnes' term expires in January, 1943. Mr. Maybank may retain the Governorship throughout the campaign and should he be defeated, has the privilege of continuing as Governor until his term expires in January, 1943.

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Plan to 'Freeze' Wheat and Cotton

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—In a move intended to boost farm prices, the Senate today tentatively approved legislation which would "freeze" stocks of wheat and cotton, now held under Government loan, for the duration of the European War.

Discussion of the legislation disclosed that surplus cotton and wheat stocks may be sold or given to England under the Lend-Lease legislation.

Inclusion of wheat in the measure came after Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota demanded that wheat farmers be given the same treatment as cotton farmers.

Is Sweden Next on Germany's List?

By M. Lorimer Moe
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While many on this side of the Atlantic assume that Sweden is hardly more than a Nazi puppet, responding quickly—if not with enthusiasm—to each new German demand, dispatches from Stockholm indicate that Germany is far from satisfied with Sweden's expressed determination to remain completely neutral so far as the war between the Nazis and Britain is concerned.

The most recent of these dispatches reveals increasing German impatience at the Swedish position and may foreshadow an imminent change in Sweden's status. At this distance it might have been expected that Germany would be contented after gaining permission for the passage of a division of troops from Norway to Finland across Swedish territory. As a matter of fact, since that event Sweden has been the object of increasingly sharp criticism in the Government-controlled press of the Third Reich.

Press Not Hysterical—Yet

Only last week Undersecretary Sumner Welles declared the United States State Department had reliable advice that Germany was plotting new acts of aggression against the few remaining independent or quasi-independent nations of Europe. Is Sweden among these potential new victims? Is the current Nazi press attack merely the prelude to another Bliazkrieg which would wipe out the last remaining vestige of democracy in northern Europe.

German press comment has not yet reached the hysterical level; there have not been accusations of violence against German residents in Sweden; the headlines have not yet been dipped in the vituperation which characterized them before panzer divisions moved into Poland, Czechslovakia and Holland. However, they may well signify increased German pressure on Sweden in the near future and may even indicate the Nazis have decided to take military steps to bring about total Swedish submission to the "New Order."

Within the last week the Essener Nationalzeitung expressed impatience at the "obstinacy" with which Sweden clings to its neutrality. There is nothing new about the naive Nazi belief that all small nations should welcome German "protection," but it is significant, now, that the Nazis still regard Sweden as a neutral and are vexed by that neutrality.

Sweden and Nazis

Sweden, as one of the few remaining neutrals on the Continent, occupies a position of increasing difficulty in its relations with Germany. The writer of the accompanying analysis recently revisited Sweden for an intensive study of conditions there. He wrote a series of articles on Sweden for The Christian Science Monitor in June.

It is interesting to note the Swedish reaction to the German press attacks. Neither Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson nor any official spokesman for his Government has commented on the German press criticism, but the Stockholm morning newspaper Social Demokraten, organ of the Labor Party headed by Mr. Hansson, undoubtedly expressed the attitude of the Government as well as the Swedish people when it published the following reply to the attack in the Essener Nationalzeitung:

"It is of vital concern to Sweden that an independent and strong Finland is preserved. Should Finland disappear as a free nation, Sweden would find a westward-expanding great power as a neighbor. It was this understanding which accounted for Sweden's help to Finland during the last Finnish-Russian war.

"The situation is not significantly different today. But this fact provides no reason for abandonment of our neutrality (so far as the war between Germany and England is concerned). They (the belligerents) have characterized the war as a struggle between ideologies, but the ideological battle lines are rather uncertain.

"Through long standing tradition and experience Sweden has come to regard all systems of dictatorship as obnoxious. We have built upon the free choice of our people. And, as a democratic state, we have enjoyed a development of our own. For a nation lacking the desire to enlarge its territory there is no reasonable ground for breaking our long-standing policy to march into fields which are entirely foreign to the present Swedish mentality and mode of government. But, should our borders be threatened, neutrality will be finished and we shall be prepared, as one man, to battle for the freedom and independence of our country."

Nazis Fail to Understand

It is difficult for many in America to understand how the Swedes can pretend to distinguish between the Russian-German and the British-German wars, but the fact is that Sweden does make such a distinction. It is probably because Britons have a better understanding of Sweden's traditional distrust of Russia that Great Britain respects the present Swedish policy and is maintaining normal relations with the sole remaining Scandinavian democracy.

The German mentality, on the other hand, is incapable of understanding that Sweden should be willing to aid Finland (and incidentally Germany) in the war against Dictator Stalin and yet refuse to join the Nazis in their battle against democracy.

That Sweden should assist Finland in the war against Russia because of Sweden's vital interests in the north and without reference to Germany's war against the Soviet is beyond Nazi comprehension. It is undoubtedly this quirk in the German mind—the inability to credit any other nation with sincere self-interest—that has given rise to the German press attacks on Sweden. It is likely that these attacks will become more violent as Sweden persists in her refusal to join any dictatorship against the democracies.

Turkey Stiffens Opposition To Passage of Nazi Troops

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 30—There are signs that Britain's diplomatic stock has risen sharply in several parts of Europe lately as an indirect result of continued Russian resistance to the German attack.

What may well prove to be a major diplomatic success seems to be taking shape in Turkey as a consequence of the altered war outlook. The Turkish Government, there is good reason to believe, has notified both the British and American Governments that it is prepared and determined to fight if Germany makes any demands for passage of troops across Turkish territory toward the Caucasus.

In diplomatic quarters here it is understood that the whole tone of Turkey's attitude has been modified by the Russian resistance and by evidence that Britain means business in carrying out its part of the Anglo-Soviet alliance. Added to the recent successful British occupation of Syria, Germany's difficulties in the Russian campaign have made Ankara much less anxious to commit itself to a policy of co-operation with the Nazis.

The recall of Germany's key economic negotiator, Dr. Karl Clodius, after getting as far as the Turkish frontier, is viewed here as a significant indication of this new view in Turkey.

Hitler "Trojan Horse"

Although nominally an economic envoy who was enroute to Ankara to discuss trade relations, Dr. Clodius had become notorious as sort of "trojan horse" who, once within the walls of the next intended victim of Hitler, began to organize the "fifth column" there in preparation for German pressure.

British diplomacy also has been busy at Moscow where it is understood that Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, acted successfully as an intermediary between Russia and Turkey in helping to clear up misunderstandings that had arisen over the Dardanelles.

Russia is reported to have notified Britain of its readiness not only not to attack the Dardanelles but to defend them, or to help Turkey defend them, in the event that Germany launched an attack these.

[The Associated Press on July 29 reported that Stalin, acting on a British suggestion, was preparing a note to Turkey, assuring Ankara that the Soviets had no intention of attempting to take the Dardanelles.]

Troop Concentrations

In this connection, there have been persistent reports here of large German troop concentrations in Bulgaria, with German naval personnel arriving at Varna and Burgas, on the Black Sea.

Although there is no definite confirmation of this, it can be stated that Turkish troops in large numbers have been moved across the Bosporus into European Turkey in order to be prepared for any eventuality. In well-informed quarters here it is stated categorically that Turkey, while anxious to keep out of the conflict, is determined to resist and fight to the finish if the Germans try to force a passage through to the Baku oil fields or to Iran (Persia).

There have been ominous indications lately of intensified German propaganda and "fifth-column" activity in Iran. Recently, however, there is reason to believe that the British Government has taken a stronger line there in an effort to counteract this Nazi activity and to forestall the same sort of a coup that occurred in Iraq. Although the situation admittedly is delicate, a slightly more cheerful view is taken here at the moment.

[The Iran Government has informed the British Minister in Teheran that German technicians within its borders cannot be expelled without seriously violating Iran neutrality, the Associated Press reported.

This reply followed British representations to the Teheran Government mentioning German operations in that country. These Nazi operations were reported here to range from anti-British intrigue by German technical advisers to the Iranian Army to plots for sabotaging British oil interests in southern Iran.]

Progress in Spain

At the same time the position of Spain also shows some gains by Britain. It is believed here that despite Gen. Francisco Franco's recent speech which appeared to imply all-out support for the Axis, the position there is not yet hopeless. Accordingly, Britain is making a final intensified diplomatic effort to encourage those elements in Spain who, it is believed, want to keep Spain out of the war and away from complete domination by the Axis.

On the other side of the Strait of Gibraltar, in French Morocco, there also are some signs of at least relative British success in building up resistance to the Vichy policy of capitulating to Hitler. Reports reaching here recently indicated that, although the issue hangs in the balance, support for a more independent policy is growing there not only among French and Arab population but even among certain of the French leaders.

So far progress there and in the rest of the French North African territory appears to be negative rather than positive, but at least the siutation does not seem to have deteriorated in recent weeks.

Naval Activity

ANKARA, Turkey, July 29—Delayed (AP) — Diplomatic dispatches from Bulgaria reported today that German naval personnel had arrived at the Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas.

The possibility was seen that they were preparing for operations against the Russian Fleet. At the same time, rumors were circulating in Turkey that the Axis planned to seize the Dardanelles and Bosporus in order to send the Italian Fleet into the Black Sea.

One eyewitness of German naval personnel movements was reported to have counted 120 signalmen and engineers and seven commissioned officers on one train in Bulgaria en route to the Black Sea. Several hundred others, diplomatic dispatches said, were understood to have been assigned to Bulgaria.

Official Turkish circles said they regarded the alleged Axis menace to the Dardanelles and Bosporus as premature.

Observers, however, said they considered that a lightning attack might occur in September, depending on Germany's success or disappointments in the Russian campaign.

If Kiev were to fall to the Germans, these observers said, the Nazi intention would be to knife across Southern Russia to Crimea. These quarters considered it a possibility that Italian warships might be necessary to German Black Sea communications.

British military experts, however, asserted that an Axis attack on Turkey would bring the Royal Air Force into action immediately, with heavy bombing attacks certain to be made on Axis ships trying to use the Straits.

Nazi Consuls Home, Report on America

BERLIN, July 30 (AP)—Capt. Fritz Wiedemann and Hans Borchers and other German Consuls expelled from the United States made lengthy reports to the Foreign Office on their arrival here yesterday. All were given three-week vacations.

American Red Cross Relief to Britain $18,000,000 in Year

LONDON, July 30 (AP) — More than $18,000,000 worth of relief supplies were brought to Great Britain under the American Red Cross seal during the past year, United States Ambassador John G. Winant said today.

Shipments increased monthly, he said, with a peak of more than $2,000,000 worth arriving in June.

Exploitation

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—The Times of London called upon British institutions not to "exploit" the generosity of Americans.

It said that American sympathy "has found expression in a great outpouring of private benevolence," and added:

"It is unfortunate, therefore, that some hospitals and other charitable institutions have lately begun to circularize individual American citizens asking for help for their particular cases.

"This seems in the circumstances only too likely to cause misunderstanding and even resentment. . . . In some cases appeals are couched in terms of begging letters and suggest a degree of distress, even of starvation, to which we are far from being reduced."

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How to Use Manpower Vital Canadian Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 30—Canada is approaching close to the point where it will have mobilized all of its available manpower for war and industry. From now on the problem will be to use it to the best advantage, according to a pre-arranged plan. Experts in the Government see the approaching need for an over-all manpower plan, and a system of labor priorities.

When France fell and Canada started desperatelty to produce anything and everything that might be useful in the defense of Britain, on a necessarily haphazard basis, there was no shortage of manpower in the country. Canada, for years, had not employed all its men. No one thought much then about the day when all workers would be employed and factories looking for men they could not get. But that day is now close.

Yet Canada does not know today precisely what the manpower situation is. Among Government departments the estimates are based on the national registration of last year and the numbers of men absorbed since then into the fighting services and war industries.

The national registration showed 1,694,670 men in Canada between the ages of 20 and 39 last August. This is the group from which the fighting services can recruit, though they will take men up to 45 if they are in superior physical condition. From this original pool of fighting men must be added 110,000 men who were in uniform when the registratiton was taken. On paper, Canada has thus had some 1,800,000 potential fighters. But from that must be subtracted approximately 600,000 who would be rejected on physical grounds.

This leaves 1,200,000, and from them must be taken 305,200 men now in the fighting services who represent, in terms of comparable population, an American fighting force of something over 3,000,000.

The original pool is thus reduced to 895,000. From them must be taken the workers in the fighting ages engaged in vital war industries. It is assumed that of the 340,000 men in these industries the bulk are in the fighting age group. This leaves 700,000 men, but there must be further deductions for foreign-born who would not be accepted in the fighting services, for men with large families, and for experts required in many trades and professions. Taking these deductions into consideration, experts reckon that Canada has around 500,000 men whom it could hope to take into its Army, Navy and Air Force.

The question which the Government must quickly decide is how these men are to be used. Should Canada build a large Army in the expectation of an invasion of Europe? Should it expand its Navy beyond the present ambitious plan? Should it attempt in the air a still larger program than the huge British Commonwealth Air Training plan? And finally, and perhaps most important, what about industry? Where is Canada to get the men to man all the war factories now being built?

Two important further steps are possible. Canada can augment its industrial employment of women. It can drastically reduce industries that produce luxury goods and thus free workers for war factories.

Neither of these things has been done on any large scale yet. Women have not been drafted into industry by any concerted efforts, and certainly the production of luxury goods still is proceeding at such a high level that retail sales recently have been breaking records, despite the Government's attempt to deflate them by taxation and by voluntary savings.

The Canadian Army at present plans to use 90,000 men a year merely to re-enforce its present establishment in Britain and in this country. The Air Force needs 35,000, the Navy 7,000. This adds up to 132,000 men per year as long as the war lasts, without any enlargement of the existing program. And this takes no account of the needs in industry, which will want 200,000 more workers this year.

There is such a drive now for an increased military effort, both in the fighting services themselves and among the public, that the program no doubt will be increased and the demands on the pool of half a million potential fighters increased with it. It must never be forgotten either that these potential fighters are not idle now. They are engaged in various occupations, most of which are deemed vital to the country in ordinary times and some of which are vital now. If they enlisted they must be replaced either by women or by men taken from less vital industries.

Success Story: Three Years' Effort Wins Toronto 'Derby'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Three years of effort were brought to a successful conclusion recently when Jimmy Drayton, an American-born lad, won the fifth Soap-box Derby held in this city, and earned for himself a trip to Akron, Ohio, for the International championship in August. Jimmy was runner-up to the winner back in 1939, and there was no Toronto Derby last year, but since 1939 he has been working to build a better car, discarding three before he built the one he used to roll home, the winner, before thousands of spectators.

The Soap-box Derby is one of the main amateur sports events of the summer, and attracts entrants from all parts of Toronto, and out-of-town entries as well. The boys may spend only $10 on materials for their cars, but the entrants turned out with cleverly made cars, brakes that would stop a speeding car in 10 feet, steering columns and rods designed as in real cars, excellent upholstering, and many had leather stretched over padded seats.

The winning car turned in the fastest heat—35 seconds flat—and motorcycle policemen who escorted the speeding chariots on their rapid downgrade run estimated their speed to be between 24 and 30 miles an hour.

This will be the fifth year Canada has been represented at the Akron Derby, but so far no Canadian has finished in the first ten. In addition to the Toronto entry there will be one from Belleville, Ontario.

Russo-Polish Pact: New 'Front' Against Nazis

Both nations overcome problems and resentment to insure ultimate victory.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 30—Russia and Poland today signed a pact which establishes a solid Eastern European front against Nazi Germany by removing the anomalous position existing since Germany attacked Russia. It prepares the way for the closest co-operation to bring about the defeat of Hitler and the reconstruction of Europe.

The pact was signed at the British Foreign Office by Russian and Polish official representatives in the presence of British diplomats.

Under the terms of the agreement, the territorial changes in Poland resulting from the German-Russian treaties of 1939—partitioning Poland—are to be wiped out. Further, a Polish expeditionary force to fight with the Russians is to be formed from Polish prisoners to be released by Russia.

As Premier-in-Exile Gen. Vladislaw Sikorski expressed it yesterday, the Polish nation "stands firmly with the British and American democracies and now will not hesitate to come to an agreement to collaborate with Russia on honorable and just terms. We are ready to assist everything which accelerates a victory which is sure."

Thus ends a situation which could not continue once Germany attacked Russia and both Poland and Russia were allies of Britain. For as is often said here, to paraphrase Prime Minister Winston Churchill: The enemies of our enemies are our friends. The common objective of Britain, Poland and Russia is to defeat Hitler aggression. The agreement now reached reflects credit upon both Russia and Poland and upon the effectiveness of British initiative.

For although the logic of events demanded an agreement, the problems awaiting settlement and, particularly, the natural resentment felt by both sides because of past incidents made it difficult.

Poland had great cause for resentment against Russia for its action at the outbreak of war when it signed agreements with Germany which officially stated that Poland ceased to exist as a separate sovereign state and immediately began annexing the eastern parts of that country. The Soviet, for its part, felt cheated because in the 1920's, when it was weak, Poland seized territory which Moscow regarded as an integral part of Russia.

The problem of frontiers naturally was the most difficult to settle. But they have reached a compromise whereby a final settlement is left until victory over Hitlerism has been achieved. The agreement was accompanied by mutual expressions of good will and assurances that the issue will be settled on a basis of future co-operation in Eastern Europe.

On the Polish side, it is known that some able representatives desired a more definite delineation of frontiers at the present time, but the adoption of such a standpoint would have involved long discussions and, in the end, probably would have been found impossible to decide under present uncertain conditions.

An important fundamental, however, has been settled. Russia agrees that all pacts with Germany which in way repudiate Poland as a free sovereign state are now null and void. From such a basis it is possible to advance to close co-operation.

An agreement, it is understood, also was reached regarding the treatment of Polish prisoners in Russian hands. These originally were estimated at about 250,000. Many became Russian subjects, some volunteering to fight with Soviet troops. Differences regarding purely political prisoners have been smoothed out.

Poland and Russia, by their agreement, recognize that the most important task is to subdue their common enemy, Nazi Germany, as an essential preliminary to any Eastern European or European peace.

Poland realizes that the defeat of Russia could only mean the annihilation of Polish independence.

Wide World

Czechs Sign Pact With Soviet

Jan Masaryk, Czech Foreign Minister, recently signed an agreement with Soviet Russia whereby diplomatic relations were resumed between the two governments and a Czech Legion was organized in Russia to serve under the Soviet High Command. Picture taken in Soviet Embassy at London shows Ivan M. Maisky, Soviet Ambassador, is shown signing document with Mr. Masaryk seated beside him.

Text of Compact

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—Following is the text of an agreement reached today between the Russian Government and the Polish Government-in-Exile:

1. The Government of the U. S. S. R. recognizes the Soviet-German treaties of 1939 as to territorial changes in Poland as having lost their validity. The Polish Government declares Poland is not bound by any agreement with any third power which is directed against the U. S. S. R.

2. Diplomatic relations will be restored between the two Governments upon the signing of this agreement, and an immediate exchange of Ambassadors will be arranged.

3. The two Governments mutually agree to render one to another aid and support of all kinds in the present war against Hitlerite Germany.

4. The Government of the U. S. S. R. expresses its consent to the formation on territory of the U. S. S. R. of a Polish army under a commander appointed by the Polish Government in agreement with the Soviet Government, the Polish Army on territory of the U. S. S. R. being subordinated in an operational sense to the supreme command of the U. S. S. R., upon which the Polish Army will be represented.

All details as to command, organization, and employment of this force will be settled in a subsequent agreement.

5. This agreement will come into force immediately upon signature and without ratification. The present agreement is drawn up in two copies, in the Russian and Polish languages. Both texts have equal force.

The Soviet Government grants amnesty to all Polish citizens now detained on Soviet territory either as prisoners of war or on other sufficient grounds, as from the resumption of diplomatic relations.

U. S. Recognizes London Czechs

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The United States accorded full recognition today to the refugee Czechoslovakian National Committee in London as the Government of Czechoslovakia.

Reaffirming the American policy of nonrecognition of conquest by arms, the official announcement by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, re-established diplomatic relations between the two nations. Relations had been partially suspended since German occupation and division of the World War-born republic in March, 1939.

While the United States heretofore has not formally recognized the "national committee" as Czechoslovakia's legitimate government, it has acknowledged the continued existence of an independent and sovereign "Czechoslovakia" and Vladimir Hurban, the Czechoslovak Minister here, has remained the accredited representative of Czechoslovakia.

The National Committee in London was accorded full recognition on July 18 by Great Britain and the Dominions—after two years provisional recognition—and Soviet Russia at the same time signed a mutual aid pact recognizing the refugee regime and providing for Czechoslovak military units to serve with the Red Army in the fight against the Germans.

There has been no American Minister to Czechoslovakia since the withdrawal of Wilbur J. Carr from Prague in May, 1939. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, former Ambassador to Poland, serves as envoy to the other refugee governments in London and may be designated as Minister to Czechoslovakia.

Canada to Halve Car Output

OTTAWA, July 30 (AP)—Canada will cut the production of passenger automobiles for sale in Canada in 1942 to less than half the 1940 figure, Munitions Minister Howe announced last night.

J. H. Berry, Motor Vehicle Controller in Mr. Howe's department, said an order would be issued soon limiting production to about 44 per cent of the 1940 figure. He added further curtailment might be imposed if changing conditions warrant it.

It was said manufacturers have agreed to reduce the number of models of passenger cars offered to the public from 147 this year to 79 in 1942.

'Gas' Rations

OTTAWA, July 30 (AP)—The Ottawa Journal said yesterday the Government has decided to ration gasoline for a pleasure automobile to 15 gallons monthly.

"The rationing will be carried by the use of coupon cards," the paper added. "The oil controller is expected to make proper arrangements for such necessary motor vehicles as public conveyances, ambulances and so on."

Britain Confident, Kent Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 30—"The people of Britain are cheerful, and absolutely confident of ultimate victory," the Duke of Kent, Air Commodore of the RAF, declared here last night.

Smiling and rested after his air trip from Britain which brought him early yesterday to Ottawa, the Duke chatted with newspapermen in the flower garden at Government House. For the next six weeks he will tour Canada by air, visiting as many as he can of the schools and training centers of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan. It is to study this plan and its accomplishments at close range that the Duke has come to Canada.

It is not a state but a service visit. As far, however, as his time will permit, the Duke will make public appearances and visit factories, shipyards and other industrial plants. He was not certain whether it would be possible for him to cross the border on a short visit to the United States. He told reporters that the King and Queen had the happiest recollections of their trip to Canada and the United States and that he had a great many messages from their majesties to deliver on this side of the water.

"We can never have too many planes or airmen," the Duke told a questioner. The airmen from the joint training scheme now in Britain have been doing excellent work, he said.

Germany's aerial attacks upon the United Kingdom have strengthened rather than weakened British morale, he said.

He indicated that he expected his brother, the Duke of Windsor, now Governor of the Bahamas, to visit Canada but that he would not get to see him.

"I have only six weeks and I must get back," he said.

There have been reports lately that the Duke of Windsor would visit his Canadian ranch in Alberta in the near future.

The Duke of Kent will remain in Ottawa a day or two and then, subject to weather conditions, make a swing to the West and back that will include visits to Trenton, Camp Borden, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Brandon, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Toronto, Montreal and the Maritime Provinces.

Anti-Subversive Laws Signed in Pa.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 30 (AP)—Pennsylvania has three new laws denying a place on the ballot, relief or public office to persons advocating overthrow of the Government but Gov. Arthur H. James signed the legislation with the protest it added very little to the State's protection against subversive activities.

The Republican Governor, asserting that a Democratic-controlled House had removed the teeth from the subversive bills, criticized the same group for failing to pass a companion anti-sabotage measure before adjournment a week ago.

The Executive hinted he would call the Legislators back into special session if Pennsylvania's vast defense industries suffer from treachery.

Hopkins Surprises Moscow

MOSCOW, July 30 (AP)—Harry Hopkins, Co-ordinator of the United States lend-lease program, arrived by plane on a surprise visit to the Soviet capital from London today, presumably to discuss with Russian officials the needs of the Red Army in its fight with Nazi Germany.

With him came two officers of the United States Army, Brig. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney and Lieut. John R. Alison of the Air Corps.

Presumably their discussions were designed to proceed concurrently with those in Washington between United States officials and Lieut. Gen. Filip Golikoff and Engineer General Repin of the Soviet Army who are there on a special mission.

[In London last Sunday, Mr. Hopkins in a radio speech said, "We in America are determined to give all possible aid to China and Russia—and immediately."

It was said in London that he was believed to have left some time last night. It was said his plans were indefinite, and it was not known there how long he would stay or whether he would return to the United States by way of the British capital. He had been in London almost two weeks before making his flight to Moscow.]

Belgium to Seek Food From Germany

BRUSSELS, Occupied Belgium, July 30 (AP)—Albert Goffin, new Governor of the National Bank of Belgium, said July 28 he would attempt to induce Germany to supply food to Belgium in partial payment of German debts to this country.

He also said the bank would co-operate in combating rising commodity prices.

Belgians were cheered by preliminary estimates of grain crops indicating a domestic harvest sufficient to sustain the population from September 20 to the end of May, 1942.

Fight Forest Fires

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, July 30 (AP)—United States troops in Newfoundland are fighting—forest fires.

Under Lieut.-Col. J. J. Yates, commanding officer at Camp Alexander, the fire-fighting United States troops co-operate with Canadian troops, Newfoundland militiamen, the St. John's Fire Department and the Newfoundland Fire Patrol in battling fires anywhere in this strategic region.

Their help has been more than welcome, for the recent forest fires on the Avalon Penisula have been the worst in some years.

Axis Ship Losses in Tunisia Reported Heavy by Sailor

By W. E. Lucas

Who as an American correspondent in Lisbon, has been in touch with continental news sources. He is now in the United States.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An actual picture of the destruction of Axis shipping off the coast of French Tunisia is given by a French sailor who was a member of the crew of a naval patrol vessel between Bizerta and Sfax on the African coast and has recently arrived in the United States to join the forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

For some months British Admiralty communications have laconically mentioned the sinking of Axis transports and freighters trying to run the blockade between Sicily and Tripoli and using the coast of French Tunisia as a safety channel. Although some have got through, the description of this hundred miles of coast line, from Cape Bon to Sfax, as a cemetery of ships shows how many have failed.

Close inshore, he reports, in shallow water so that their masts and the tops of their funnels break the surface there are scores of Italian ships, sailing schooners, freighters of every size and men of war. At one point off the island of Kuria a convoy of six merchant ships had been sunk as well as two escorting destroyers.

Looking down through the clear Mediterranean waters he could see the havoc which had been caused by what must have been an air and sea attack. Equipment of every sort was scattered about the ocean floor, tanks, aero engines, drums of oil, trucks, motorcycles, heavy and light guns of all kinds.

A few miles south of this scene there was an Italian convoy consisting of four freighters and one destroyer which had been sunk. The hulls of the freighters were riddled with shell holes and a well directed hit must have landed on the destroyer's magazine since the front part of the ship had been blown away.

About a mile distant the mast of a British destroyer appeared above the surface of the sea. But she must have been abandoned in good order as there was so sign of any loss of life.

In the French harbour of Sfax several other Italian freighters were lying sunk or damaged as a result of the RAF bombing attacks on that port. Four other ships, carrying large consignments of war material for Libya, were sheltering there afraid of continuing their journey to Tripoli.

The French sailor estimated that the total loss of heavy equipment along this hundred mile stretch of coast line was very considerable. There were between 40 and 50 ships all fully loaded with military stores either sunk or abandoned in shallow water.

Air-Raid Shelter Population Drops

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—An official census showed today that 104,900 persons made use of public air-raid shelters in London during July while 556,000 used domestic shelters.

This compared with a record total of 470,200 persons using public shelters and 2,134,000 domestic shelters during the height of the air blitz last November.

Only 22,800 took refuge in subways in July as compared with a record of 54,000 in February, the census showed.

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Eden Warns Japan to Ponder Course

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today said only the future could tell if Japan will keep its promises to respect the sovereignty and integrity of French Indo-China, and sharply warned the Japanese "to reflect while there is still time whither their present policy is leading them."

In a statement to the House of Commons which traced the British effort to avert Japanese occupation of air and naval bases in Southern Indo-China, bases which he termed a threat to Great Britain, Mr. Eden said it was a matter of regret to the British Government that relations with Japan had become strained.

"But the fault does not lie with the British Government," he told a cheering House.

"As soon as his Majesty's Government learned of the decision of the United States Government to freeze all Japanese assets, arrangements were made for a parallel measure to come into force as regards the United Kingdom," he continued.

Nations Fell in Line

Subsequently, he added, other parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations fell in line.

He then struck a warning note: "I sincerely trust that those responsible for the destinies of the Japanese Empire will reflect while there is still time whither their present policy is leading them."

Mr. Eden asserted that "Japan complains of encirclement, yet it is Japan herself who, by successive acts of aggression, has drawn closer and closer in self-defense the countries which lie in her path and whose territories and interests are ever more sharply threatened."

Then adding, "I cannot believe that statesmanship in Japan is entirely dead or blind," he warned those "responsible for the destinies of the Japanese Empire" to take heed.

He said ratification of the commercial treaty between Japan and Indo-China early in July was synchronized with the report that Japan contemplated acquisition of naval and air bases in South Indo-China and Thailand.

Tokyo Denied Plan

The British Ambassador at Tokyo received a categorical denial of this report July 5 from the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The report persisted, however, and there followed a concerted Japanese press campaign designed to show Indo-China was threatened by Great Britain.

On July 25 the new Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the British Ambassador at Tokyo of the agreement reached with the Vichy Government strictly for defense.

"Sir Robert Craigie (British Ambassador) at once pointed out in reply that the action was in direct conflict with the categorical denial. . . . Sir Robert referred to frequent warnings which he had given . . . that occpation of naval and air bases in Indo-China must necessarily constitute a potential threat against British territory."

The Japanese Government on July 26, continued the statement, issued an official statement protesting the friendly nature of their agreement with the Vichy Government.

"The document also proclaims once more the intention of Japan to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of French Indo-China.

"On this point let the future speak for itself."

Know Your ABC's?—Add a 'D' for Dutch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai, July 30

They are now calling it the ABCD front.

The "A" is for America. The "B" is for Britain. The "C" is for China. And the "D" is for the Dutch.

The "D" in this somewhat alphabetical age can stand for "democracy" too. Apparently all that the abbreviators need to do is to add the "V" for victory.

Konoye Asks Speed

TOKYO, July 30 (AP)—Japan needs "swift, determined execution of her national policies," Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye declared today as the Japanese press grew increasingly critical of United States and British activities, and described the Netherlands East Indies as their tool.

The Premier warned that Japan "must always be prepared to meet the worst" and that war between Germany and Russia "is bringing serious effects on Japan" but did not explain how.

Japan, he told the opening of the 16th Plenary Session of the General Mobilization Inquiry Commission, "is determined to proceed on an historic renovation in policies from an entirely new standpoint."

[According to a version of the speech radiocast by Domei, Japanese news agency(the Premier said it was difficult to predict where the European strife may spread and Japan must be set for any situation that may arise in the Far East, adding that "the Government is doing everything within its power to mobilize all resources and manpower" for any eventuality.]

Newspapers blamed what they called United States meddling in the Far East for the Netherlands East Indies' suspension of their oil-shipment agreement with Japan.

Discussing the possibility of a total oil embargo by the United States, the controlled Japanese press asserted what London economic officials already have estimated—that Japan has stocked enough oil for several years.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi said, however, that an oil embargo might have an influence on heavy industry.

British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie conferred for half an hour with Foreign Minister Vice Admiral Teijiro Toyoda but there was no announcement of what they discussed.

Japanese attention was centered largely upon the occupation of Indo-China, where convoys of troop transport docked with the vanguard of the occupying forces.

The move was explained in the domestic press as protection against anti-Japanese maneuvers by British and Americans in the French colony and as a move in the war against China.

"Japan was forced to reinforce her troops in southern Indo-China with the objective of collapsing Chungking on one hand and on the other to check the scheme of the United States and Britain which are now pulling wires behind the scene at Chungking," said Domei.

The Japanese news agency said arrangements are nearing completion in Tokyo to establish a 1,000,000 yen company for developing phosphorite resources in Laokai, Indo-China, in a move to give Japan self-sufficiency in phosphite and lime fertilizers. Domei said the new company would control 31 principal phosphorite mines in Indo-China.

Thailand Neutral

BANGKOK, Thailand, July 30 (AP)—The Thai Government, breaking its long silence on rumors connecting Thailand with developments in the Far East, reaffirmed today its intention to continue strictest neutrality.

The Government furthermore denied that there had been any economic or military pressure from any third power.

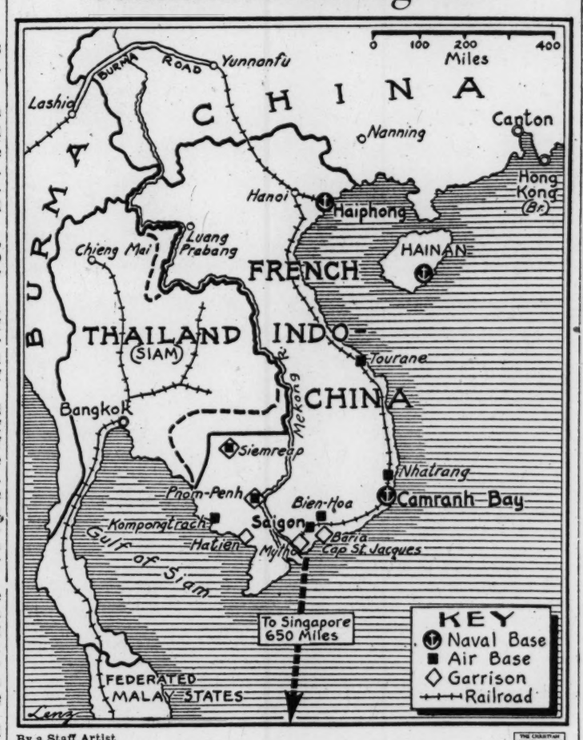
[There have been reports of Japanese demands upon Thailand to cast her lot with Tokyo's "new order" for East Asia.]

The Bangkok regime also affirmed the absence of any anxiety concerning external aggression and stressed its determination to steer clear of any conflict with other powers.

Finally, the official statement expressed a desire to continue normal trade relations with all countries.

Authoritative quarters declared the Government was watching closely all aspects of the Far Eastern developments and was fully prepared to meet any eventuality.

Southward-Rising Sun



By a Staff Artist

New Japanese Bases in Indo-China

From these naval, air, and land vantage points the Tokyo military plan jumps toward objectives as yet undisclosed.

Japan Nears Vital Decision: Retreat or Disastrous War

By Frederick B. Opper

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 30—Japan faces alternative courses of action that appear to head uniformly toward a decision between backing down from aggressive imperialism, or rushing headlong into national disaster, with only one dubious relief in sight—collapse of Soviet Russia.

Even Russian disintegration before the blows of Nazi arms would not fully solve Japan's problem, and might aggravate it by bringing the Nazis themselves into grasping reach of Oriental resources.

Tokyo carefully weighs each move in the tense Pacific situation. Crucial for Nippon is the question of how drastically the United States intends to enforce its economic reprisals for the Japanese occupation of bases in French Indo-China.

Back Down or Fight

In event that application of the American trade restrictions becomes airtight, Japan must decide whether to reduce its ambitious program for a new order in Asia and admit itself dependent on America, Britain and the Netherlands, or whether ultimately to attempt seizure of supplies which are necessary to carry out the new order. The latter would mean an attack against the Netherlands East Indies in order to secure oil to run the Japanese war machine, although it doesn't mean an immediate attack since Japan now has a backlog of oil supplies enabling it to wait and watch pending a clearer picture of the future.

Simultaneously, however, waiting makes Japan less able to carry out an attack since the backlog would be slowly eaten away and time will give the Anglo-Saxons an overwhelming air and naval superiority in the western Pacific. Japan missed its great opportunity a year ago when it probably would have been able to seize the Dutch possessions at the time of the French armistice without effective opposition from the Anglo-Saxons. Now the situation has changed, due to British resistance, increased American production and heightened American anger and determination against Japan, making Japan almost certain to fight the United States in the event of an attack southwards.

However, if the attack comes, either now or in the future, it well may have as its basic aim the capture of the island of Java. But in order to feel secure and cover its rear against possible attack Japan would logically and sensibly prefer to reduce Manila, Hong Kong, and Singapore simultaneously.

Long, Costly Process

This would be a long, expensive process delaying the main attack and enabling the British, Americans and Dutch to gird themselves and rush reinforcements. Therefore, the Japanese attack would seek a quick decision through the seizure of Java plus spearhead attacks on the democratic Oriental salients. In the event of initial failure (the Dutch are confident of their ability to repulse an attack with British aid and would blow up their oil wells if the islands' fall appeared probable) it would become a war of attrition with the Japanese susceptible due to a weakened economy in lengthy communication lines running the entire length of Asia. Planes and submarines based in Manila, the Netherlands East Indies, and Singapore could sink and harry Japanese shipping which is necessary to bring rice and other necessities from China to Japan.

In addition Japanese cities would be subject to bombing which, due to their paper and wood construction, would be a shambles in a short time. Therefore, Japan realizes the tremendous gamble facing it, which would become far worse if Russia enters the ABCD Front — American, British, Chinese, Dutch—for this would mean fighting on three fronts, in the South Seas, China, and the north, against opponents well equipped, numerically superior and industrially superior. Therefore, Japan's great hope is that Germany defeats Russia and then turns its full power against England, forcing the United States' attention toward the Atlantic, possibly shifting the American Fleet through the Panama Canal. If that happens the chances of a Japanese attack southward are greatly enhanced.

Must Make Choice

But if not, and if the Anglo-Saxons blockade Japan economically, sooner or later Japan must choose between retreating from its national desire for Asiatic domination or fighting a war for that domination at a disadvantage.

Many observers believe the national tradition of the Samurai warriors would force Japan to take the latter course despite the recognition of an excellent chance of national extermination. However, Japan has retreated before, outstandingly from its 21 demands on China in 1915, and might again if the odds looked too great. Japan hopes to be able to put off a decision until the future becomes clearer, but extreme pressure plus outside factors such as economic reprisals is slowly pushing Tokyo toward a decision.

Seized Japanese Fishing Boats Are Accused of Being Spy Units

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The seizure of 19 Japanese fishing boats in Hawaiian waters this spring was disclosed today by the Treasury Department.

Although the vessels were seized by customs agents on charges of false registry, several authoritative officials here alleged that the ships had been employed in espionage work.

Customs officers reported that, at the time of the seizures, no suspicious equipment was found on the craft. Other informed sources, however, asserted that during the period the ships were under investigation, it was established that they had carried expensive radio and photographic equipment, together with navigational charts of a type unconnected with fishermen's work.

These sources further alleged that most of the ships involved had at least one member of the Japanese Naval Reserve in its crew.

The seizures took place between Feb. 28 and March 3, and were apparently unrelated to any of the more recent developments in relations between the United States and Japan.

Six of the seized vessels already have been declared forfeited to the U. S. Government. Seventy-one Japanese fishermen and three Honolulu fishing companies were indicted on the false registry charges.

Vague reports of Japanese naval officers posing as fishermen have been recurrent along the Pacific Coast for many years, and it was learned that the seizures this spring culminated several years of work by agents investigating such reports.

The investigation was under direction of William Jennings Bryan, Jr., son of the great political figure of bygone years. Mr. Bryan is now collector of customs at Los Angeles .

The disclosure of the seizures was made in the annual report by Elmer L. Irey, co-ordinator of the Treasury law enforcement activities.

He explained that a 1793 law prohibits anyone but an American from owning an American flag ship. Investigation, he said, showed that the real owners of the boats were Japanese citizens.

The indictments charged conspiracy to violate U. S. navigation laws by the use of false bills of sale and false managing owners' oaths in registering the vessels, Mr. Irey's report stated.

"Many of the Japanese involved in this conspiracy," it continued, "had American-born Japanese wives and American-born Japanese children and other relatives. Placing the registry of their boats under the names of such relatives, they sought to evade the U. S. Navigation Laws. In some instances these Japanese lived in Japan, in others they made regular trips to Japan, ostensibly to get medical treatment or to take the baths."

Writing before the recent American economic action against Japan, Mr. Irey said, "in view of world conditions this is regarded as the most momentous case developed by any of the enforcement agencies of the Treasury during the fiscal year."

Mr. Irey also reported improvement in the enforcement of smuggling, narcotics and counterfeiting laws.

Philippines Prepared For Any Emergency

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Louis Wagner, President of the Advertising Club of the Philippines, asserted yesterday Filipinos felt "there is not much to worry about" with the presence of troops on the Islands and destroyers and submarines stationed in the harbor.

"When we see all of these things, we know the United States has its foot planted there and its fist clenched," he told the Export Advertising Association.

He added that "the Filipinos are great fighters, too, and you'll be proud of them as fellow-Americans."

Japanese Unit To Rule Trade In North China

Continued from Page 1

have been forbidden already to do business with nationals of the freezing powers except by official permission.

Japanese authorities had several explanations for the latest actions:

In closing the oil companies—and in seizing stocks in one place—officials said there were rumors the owners planned to dynamite the docks.

In other preventive action they said it was necessary to "protect foreigners from the wrath of the Chinese population aroused by the freezing of the funds."

Oil company officials denied the dynamite rumors as ridiculous.

Lest the Japanese move to delay her indefinitely, the American freighter Dona Nata left a cargo of bristles, feathers, embroidery and other Chinese products destined for the United States on the docks and sailed almost empty for Manila.

U. S. Watch Firm Organizes Branch For Toronto Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — For more than a century a leading manufacturer of clocks and watches in the United States, the E. Ingraham Company of Bristol, Conn., recently formed a Canadian subsidiary and will erect a plant on a four-acre site at Toronto for their operations, it was recently announced by the Toronto Industrial Commission. Production will be for the Dominion market and British Empire trade when world conditions permit. Norman K. Ingraham is President of this new Canadian company.

This is yet another illustration of the interest of companies on the Eastern Seaboard of the United States for branch plants at Toronto. A survey made by the Commission shows that it has cooperated with 70 firms from Maryland to Massachusetts who have successfully established Canadian branches in this city. Many nationally recognized names are included, such as: Elizabeth Arden, Inc., New York; Bausch and Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.; Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co., Inc., Stamford, Conn.; Continental Can Co., Inc., New York; Mono Service Co., Newark, N. J.; Noxema Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., and Polaroid Lighting, Inc., Boston.

National Forests' Revenue $559,441

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah — Twenty-four national forests in four intermountain states produced $559,441 in revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, according to a report from C. N. Woods, Supervising Forester in charge of Region 4, which has headquarters in Ogden.

The revenues by states were: Utah, $226,203; southern Idaho, $225,017; Nevada, $65,124; Wyoming, $43,097. The heaviest producing forest in each State was: Uintah in Utah; Targhee in Idaho; Humboldt in Nevada, and Bridger in Wyoming.

This year's returns were larger than for the preceding period, except in the grazing division. A reduced revenue there resulted from an additional 10 per cent of grazing fees being diverted to improvement of the forests, through construction of roads, trails, water holes and other purposes.

Tomahawks

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—A squadron of United States-built Tomahawk fighting planes of the Royal Australian Air Force in the five-week Syrian campaign made nearly 400 sorties and lost only one plane, it was reported by the air correspondent of the British Press Association.

The Tomahawk is the British name for the P-40 (Curtiss) pursuit plane, as it is called in the United States Army. It has a top speed of 365 miles an hour and cruises at 335.

The Tomahawks clashed with eight Junkers 88's when the German bombers attacked British warships off Sidon June 13 and destroyed three of them, damaged two others and drove off the rest, without loss to themselves, the writer disclosed.

On June 20 they were credited with destroying or putting out of action at least 100 vehicles on the Damascus-Beirut road.

Three days later the Tomahawks clashed with a formation of Glenn Martin bombers (also American-made, but these were in the service of Vichy forces) and shot down six of them when they attacked Allied troops in the Palmyra area.

Kirsten Flagstad To Stay in Norway

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—News that Kirsten Flagstad, Metropolitan Opera star, would remain indefinitely in her native Norway was received yesterday by George Engles, Managing Director of the National Broadcasting Company's concert service.

Mme. Flagstad's husband, Henry Johansen, wrote in a letter dated July 9 from Kristiansand, Norway, that "under the circumstances, of course, no one can say when it will be possible to return."

The singer was to begin a $125,000 concert tour of this country Oct. 2. She left the United States for Norway April 19.

Britain Speeds Defenses Of Strategic Hong Kong Area

HONG KONG (AP)—With Japanese warcraft and troops based at Camranh Bay, Indo-China, 600 miles away, the preparations for the defense of strategic Hong Kong became a matter of major import to the British Empire's position in the Far East.

Hong Kong, the "Island of Fragrant Streams," is one of the most heavily populated centers in the world.

Roads snaking through the hills are being improved to enable the swift movement of troops and materials. Defense works are being strengthened, greater supplies of food conserved, air raid tunnels burrowed deeper into the hills, and numerous other emergency measures taken.

3,000 Fire-Watchers

A new Air Raid Precaution section consisting of 3,000 fire-watchers is being formed, while special street guards are being enrolled to check sabotage and other "fifth column" activity in the event of war.

Colony residents foresee appalling devastation if bombs should fall in the densely populated tenement sections of Hong Kong. Some of these areas contain more inhabitants to the square mile than any other part of the world. In many cases, whole families share a single room, and many thousands of people sleep in the streets.

Whole blocks of buildings are highly inflammable, and authorities foresee a serious problem of internal security if more homeless thousands should be left wandering about the streets.

Although buildings of air raid tunnels and other shelters is proceeding apace, only a fraction of the colony's population—at most 100,000 out of an estimated 1,600,000 inhabitants—could be accommodated just now.

To test the ventilation system in a newly completed air raid tunnel, ARP authorities devised a practical method by hiring 3,000 coolies to spend three hours inside. They were paid a little less than four cents a man.

One unexpected effect of the tunneling near Government House—Hong Kong's "White House"—has been the damage to the building. Cracks have appeared in the walls and beams have been installed to prop up the 80-year-old structure.

Strict Immigration Rule

Strict immigration rules are being enforced and news which might be of value to an enemy is censored. Not a single Englishwoman may enter the colony without official approval; and evasions of the ban against the return of women removed last year to Australia have been made well nigh impossible.

But most Britons in the colony, realizing what their mother country is going through, consider themselves lucky—at least for the present.

Almost the most serious inconveniences are special but very moderate wartime taxation; rising prices which are beginning to reach an ever-widening section of the public, and shortages in certain classes of luxury goods.

Most observers agree that Britain has two alternatives if Hong Kong should be threatened. One would be to surrender the colony without a fight but with a blow to British prestige; the other would be to fight against heavy odds, trying to keep sea communications with Singapore open—across the waters threatened by Japan from the Indo-China coast.

Hong Kong's avowed policy, as emphasized by Britain's Far Eastern defense chief, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, is to make every man and woman play a part in safeguarding the colony.

Food Major Problem

In some ways, the position of Hong Kong Island—as related to the other islands and the mainland territory comprising the colony—would resemble that of England in relation to the European Continent.

The island giving the colony its name, Hong Kong, is 32 square miles in area. It is the second largest in the archipelago which, together with the mainland territory, gives the colony a total area of 391 square miles.

A land attack on Hong Kong would have to come from the Japanese-occupied area beyond the new territories into which the Japanese would be able to mass all the troops they might consider necessary. Well-sown mine fields and big fortress guns are expected to keep any enemy warships at a respectable distance.

Among the main problems in the defense of Hong Kong would be feeding the huge population, vulnerability to air attacks, and the possibility of "fifth column" activity.

The colony's garrison is composed principally of British regulars and Indian native troops, supplemented by a sizable body of volunteers, mostly British with a good sprinkling of Portuguese and Chinese.

U. S. Protests to Tokyo

Continued from Page 1

But no one here wants to see any American war material wasted when there is so much need for it on other fronts.

Soviet Mission at Work

The newly arrived Soviet military mission is hard at work with appropriate Government agencies here checking lists of what they want against American lists of what would be available for them—if it is decided with British approval to divert it from schedules for shipment to Britain.

Before any final commitments are made, Washington wants to be more sure than it is today that the Russian armies will be able to hold a front against Germany—somewhere. Despite all the Moscow claims of having halted the German drive and turned it back, the highest official quarters here still are inclined to believe that it is too good to be true.

Their confidential information from Europe seems to indicate that while the German advance has run into some serious resistance, probably unexpected, the German military machine slowly is mastering the obstacles and appears to have a reasonable chance of getting under way again.

It is felt here that if the German Army does shake itself free of the "Stalin Line," Russia's chances of holding it in some otther area are questionable. Hence all Major decisions hinge primarily on the battle around Smolensk which is obviously the key to Moscow and the whole Russian defensive position.

Mr. Hopkins is expected to have some better views on these prospects than have yet been procurable, largely because it is thought the Russians will take him more into their confidence than they have the regular members of the United States Embassy staff in Moscow.

The official tendency here has been to keep a soft pedal on negotiations with Russia and conceal as far as possible the scope of talks for possible American military aid under the "lend-lease" program. But with the arrival in Moscow itself of anyone so important as Mr. Hopkins a period of greater frankness can be expected, along with intensified efforts to get certain supplies to Russia in time to help it in the Battle of Moscow.

Auto—1919 Winton—Goes on Aluminum Pile

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 29 (AP)—The Jersey City aluminum defense drive received its largest single contribution yesterday when Andrew Allen of 82 Bentley Avenue donated his 1919 Winton seven-passenger automobile.

The car, its entire body of aluminum, had been filling a large part of Mr. Allen's garage since 1924.

More English Cadets At S. C. Aviation School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, S. C.—England's second class of 60-odd students have arrived here to begin their primary training at the Southern Aviation School, officials of the school have announced.

The first contingent, which has completed six weeks of training, will be graduated about Aug. 30, according to Lieut. B. M. Cornell, Manager of the School.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—July 30, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Give Your Room a View With a Photomural

By Sophia Steinbach

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It would take a good-sized supplement of The Christian Science Monitor, replete with photographs in color and monotone, to impart the miracles photographic mural wallpapers can perform in home decoration. I have just made a tour of New York photomural studios, and would urge every homemaker to take a camera along when she starts for vacation-land. Even the old box camera, or miniature lens, can capture an atom of beauty, a moment of sentiment, which skilled hands can afterwards manipulate to give your abode distinctive qualities you never suspected its dimensions could yield.

Small rooms whose walls seem to close in on you, unsightly views from windows, awkward spaces, can be completely transformed by the camera's capacity for nuance and perspective. Walls can lose their rigid, one-dimensional quality; they can virtually disappear behind photographic vistas of the sea, the deep woods, or the modern city.

Of course, no photographic mural is better than the artist who creates it. Fortunately, distinguished artists are within reach. They will take time off from large-scale creative work on the nation's immense walls of industry and culture, to scan your album and study, by mail or at firsthand, the needs of your one-room apartment, your suburban home, or your villa.

Interesting Possibilities

They will compose and install panels, friezes, over-mantels, window effects, or full walls, scaled to required proportions. Rates are astonishingly low. Estimates are given per square foot.

Although wallpapers designed from family snapshots supply a personal touch no other decorative medium can, the less personal subjects are also interesting. Leading photomuralists show excellent collections of authentic works for reproduction; or they will train their sensitive cameras on the rare old maps, prints, steel engravings and original drawings that may be photographed in collections at public libraries and museums.

Examples displayed at the studio of Drix Duryea enchanted me. The blue Bermudian sea wound around the walls of one dining room. The mahogany buffet gleamed against the surf; glass candlesticks caught the luster of the sunny water. Within rooms thus embellished, the eyes travel to far horizons.

A fruit orchard in full bloom formed the fragrant setting for a bedroom in a New England home. Scotty's wistful countenance, in sepia tones, looked down from another dining-room wall. Memorable also was a brilliant hallway in full color, designed from the "Trip to Brighton" series of Old English hunting prints in Mr. Duryea's collection. Equally interesting were a dummy casement window, framing a replica of the owner's many-hued flower garden, and walls and screens featuring, respectively, a honeymoon in Nassau, the Head of the House as a fisherman, favorite sports and amusing incidents.

May Decorate Service Clubs

Drix Duryea and Hobart Linton were preoccupied with the exciting, new possibility of decorating the walls of 360 service clubs at the Nation's military training camps when I visited their studio.

"The whole idea is still speculative," said Mr. Duryea, who had just returned from a meeting with architectural consultants of Mr. Dewey's United States Service Organization Committee, "but I know what I would like to do. Remember Whitman's poem, 'I Hear America Singing'? I'd like to sound the same note in murals—show the soldiers full force all we have to preserve and defend here."

In reply to my question regarding the durability of photographic murals, Mr. Duryea said that that was proved at the World's Fair, where 25 major works from his studio, many of them located out-of-doors, successfully withstood two years of exposure to light, heat, and the elements.

Timorously I asked for examples of the firm's humbler decorative triumphs. There was some searching of the memory.

For a One-Room Apartment

"Yes, I did a one-room apartment with a pullman kitchen not long ago," Mr. Linton finally recalled. "The double doors which concealed the sink and stove and cooking paraphernalia were an eyesore in the room. They became its best feature after I composed a marine upon them. I divided the marine into four panels, two to a door. Each panel was 20 inches wide and ran the full height of the doors—about seven feet. Four sailboats, one to each panel, stood in the foreground."

Mr. Linton said amateurs should give full play to their photographic impulses. "Let yourself go; be arty," he advised. "Don't be afraid to bring home shots of sentimental sunsets, rolling hillsides, and the other old-fashioned 'props' that sophisticates shun, but which you have a hidden affection for. Treated intelligently by the photomuralist, these may prove effective in your living room or dining room."

Evelyn Pitshke is known as a decorative photographer who excels in surmounting obstacles which abound in the common, garden variety of homes. She told of an explorer who came to her, desolate at the prospect of gazing at the four dull walls of an average city apartment after her eyes had feasted upon the majestic Tibetan mountains for many years.

"How am I going to bear it within these cramped walls?" her client complained. "I never shall be able to work here."

She Has Her Mountain Peak

Miss Pitshke enlarged a snapshot of the explorer's favorite mountain peak to window size, and installed it on the west wall. The afternoon sun streaming through the window touched the snowy peaks of the mural with rainbow hues. There the returned traveler's eyes rested whenever the city became oppressive.

Does your window look on a grimy elevator shaft or stare embarrassingly into a neighbor's window nearby? Miss Pitshke will devise a photographic transparency that will convince you your apartment suddenly has taken flight to a rooftop commanding a choice view. The mural—a local panorama—will be installed in the offending window between two panes of glass, clear in front and frosted in back. It will be keyed to the amount of daylight that must filter into your apartment. A concealed artificial light in back will provide a soft glow at night.

Your family's favorite easy chairs doubtless command a view of the garden through the windows, or they face the most decorative corners of the room.

But the unpopular chairs? Do they stand opposite a stretch of grim wall space in the open foyer? Miss Pitshke showed me how to end the daily after-dinner race toward favorite living-room chairs. In one home she carried the decorative interest of the room gracefully into the foyer by installing a panel of an exotic, sub-tropical landscape there. The hitherto neglected seat opposite that wall became useful.

A photograph of a delightful game-room at the studio of Wendell McRae further proved the camera's power of artifice. The ceiling masqueraded as a pavilion of gay striped awning. Bright furniture lounged against the walls, which were half brick and half a serene river mural composed by Mr. McRae.

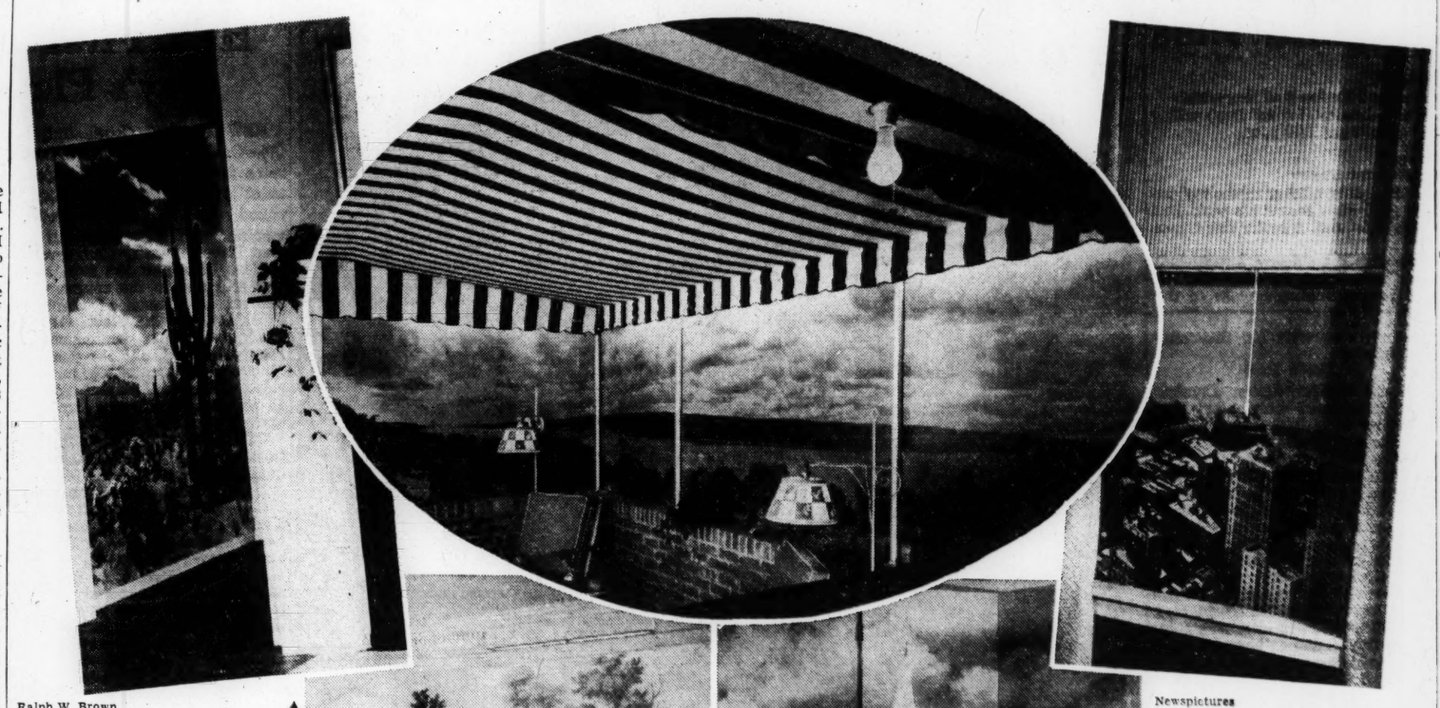
Mr. McRae was pleased when I said the room seemed poised against the clouds, for he had designed it to simulate a terrace overlooking the Hudson River.

In the Basement

"That room is not on the roof, as you supposed, but in the basement," he said. "The subject is a panoramic view of the Hudson River as you see it from the roof of the house of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace P. Zachry in Riverdale. Ten successive overlapping photographs were made and pieced together to make the panorama. Concealed fluorescent lighting on the mural creates a sunlit effect."

Photomurals are printed on photograph paper, which comes in rolls like ordinary wallpaper. They are hung similarly. The best surface for a permanent mural is a plaster wall. Removable murals are applied over a preliminary application of muslin. Panels, small murals, and over-mantels can be mounted on muslin backing, rolled up and delivered ready for hanging as a single unit. They may be wrought in any monotone color desired or be hand-colored in transparent oils to harmonize with the interior. Colorists at the Duryea studios study the scene to be reproduced at firsthand wherever possible.

Highlight glazes are used successfully for accent and to animate the whole. A transparent oil is applied, and highlights are then wiped out with cotton. All murals are given a protective coat of varnish. They can be easily wiped off with a damp cloth and revarnished at intervals of approximately two years.



Ralph W. Brown

This photomural in black and white, at the head of the stairs in the entrance foyer, adds to the utility of the adjacent living room by increasing the eye interest of the room to seated occupants. The mural, done by Evelyn Pitshke, is in the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Riegel, Hanover, New Hampshire.

Newspictures

A photographic transparency, which allows daylight to shine in, substitutes a beautiful panorama for the actual unsightly view from the window. It is artificially lighted from behind at night. By Evelyn Pitshke.

Oval—Photographic mural designed and installed by Wendell McRae in the basement playroom of the Riverdale, N. Y., home of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace P. Zachry. The mural, a replica of the view from the upper stories of their house, is designed to give the room the feeling of being on a terrace overlooking the Hudson. Lower left—Photographic mural of an Old English print, reproduced in original colors by hand. Lower right—Three-panel screen of a sloop race on Long Island Sound. It is a photographic mural in black and white, from an amateur's snapshot. These last two are by Drix Duryea, Inc.

The Young Crowd Design Their Own Fashions

By Joan Gardner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Very shortly, a whole new group of young designers will be eagerly knocking at the doors of business. The group includes the more versatile and talented among the graduates of our American schools of art and design. Many of them have already made their mark, for they have competed and won in design contests sponsored by business firms. Business, particularly in the apparel lines, will bid them welcome. For youth has shown what it can do in the fashion world. Young college students, as a group, are responsible for the sizeable business done today in junior fashions (sizes 11 to 19) and have to their credit more fashion "successes" than can be named in any other way.

There is a great difference in the styles these young people evolve from those designed by more mature talents. Their fashions are original in every sense of the word, for they are created to serve a particular purpose, and for this reason, they hold their popularity for longer than most. In fact, on occasion their influence has changed completely an accepted trend.

Important Influence

Short sleeves, for instance, which have been popular during the past few seasons, were brought back into favor, first, on the college campus. The girls pushed up the sleeves of their sweaters, and stylists on the alert for just these "straws in the wind" caught the importance of this trick. Almost within a season, sleeves were being worn short again throughout the length and breadth of our land.

This is but one example. There are many others. The current vogue for slacks had its inception on the campus, as did the hatless craze and the pinafore mode. Our college youth is a major fashion source today, not alone in what they wear but in the clothes which they design. In one midwest city, a great apparel manufacturing industry with an annual volume approximating $20,000,000 has been built up around the ideas of these young designers.

In stores throughout the country, college shops receive increased attention with each new season, and it is not improbable that, if the conflict in Europe continues, the importance of these young designers in our business life will be given increased attention.

These young girls with their busy lives and slim, athletic figures, concentrate on sports clothes. They are practical about it, and like, especially, tailored things that can be matched and worn interchangeably. An ideal sports ensemble, by the standards of one young St. Louis designer, includes a well-tailored slack in Glen plaid tweed, cut to fit the figure neatly with the waistband shaped and cut at least two inches higher than usual, so that the shirt stays neatly in place and the figure looks trim.

With this slack, she suggests a tailored shirt, a pleated skirt, and a simply cut, man-tailored jacket—all of the same fabric. With these four pieces, the average young woman has at least a half-dozen sport outfits for active and spectator wear. For boating, she wears the jacket with the slacks and a sweater; for town or travel, the jacket and skirt; for lounging or active sports, the slacks and shirt, or the skirt and shirt. It is easy to see the possibilities in such an outfit and where the climate is unfavorable to wool, the same idea can be worked out in denim, spun rayon, or sharkskin.

The blazer jacket is another "pet" of the young crowd. In gayly striped flannel, it is worn with everything, even with a crepe evening skirt at the seashore or in the country.

For spectator wear, the young crowd like simply tailored clothes. They prefer clothes with shoulder interest, with accent at the midriff or waistline, with flared or pleated skirts, with amusing buttons and little touches in trimming that are assured "conversation pieces." They like gay colors and this season are especially partial to red, white and blue. They have an affection for skirts cut full and flaring, worn often with cummerbunds and short boleros. They like frou-frou touches and big "lingerie" collars. Dirndls of every kind and in the gayest cottons receive their applause, and they wear them for day and evening.

Figure Proportions Different

These junior clothes, manufacturers tell us, are cut to a different silhouette scale than those in the regular 10 to 20 size range. These are cut broad at the shoulder with sleeves shirred and puffed to make shoulders look important; the bodice is short to give the suggestion of a lifted waistline and the skirts, too, are cut shorter. Junior dresses are designed to give feminine softness to angular figures, to define the waistline, and to give animation to the silhouette.

The junior business is a uniquely American business. It had its start in the Midwest and it continues today to evolve completely around the life and habits of the young people to whom it caters. It has grown like Jack's beanstalk in the familiar fairy tale.

Began Six Years Ago

Only six years ago, in St. Louis, which is now one of the largest manufacturing centers for junior clothes, the idea of utilizing the young designing talent available at the universities was introduced. At the suggestion of a forward-looking merchant, the "line" of an established firm was designed by Bessie Recht, then head of the Washington University School of Design in St. Louis. On her free afternoons and on Saturday, she sat at her drawing board in the factory loft and translated into "croquis" form, the fashions which she felt the girls in her classes wanted. This first line was a big success. Today, in St. Louis, there are more than 70 manufacturers concentrating on this junior idea. They are employing graduates of the school of design at Washington University and other colleges.

If You Make Up, Do It Correctly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you use make-up? Perhaps not. Many women never do. If you are using it, you should consider your face thoughtfully, and use make-up to the best advantage.

Hollywood experts declare that fundamentally your materials must be right. You must have the right tools. Thick, splotchy powder and unevenly tinted rouges cannot properly create the illusion of beauty, no matter how skilled the application.

How shall you go about cleansing your face and making it up effectively? Remove all traces of old make-up with cleansing cream and a soft cleansing tissue. Then use warm water and a good mild soap to obliterate any lingering traces of the cleansing cream from the pores of your skin. If your skin is inclined to be oily, your third step is to apply a skin freshener.

Next comes your use of a foundation cream—the very basis of good make-up. Just as an artist in creating a portrait first applies his ground color tone, so your foundation cream should be used to give the general tone to your make-up. With foundation cream you can erase unlovely marks and improve irregular contours by using a darker foundation cream on those parts of the face which are too prominent.

Distribute the foundation cream evenly with the finger tips, in small dots over the entire surface of the face; and blend it out in a circular motion. If you are using a light and a dark shade of foundation cream, be sure to blend them carefully so that no line of separation is visible.

Use With Care

Moist rouge is applied as the next step. Care must be taken to use rouge differently on the various types of faces. As a general thing every face falls into one of seven different basic classifications: oval (the ideal shape), round, square, oblong, triangle, inverted triangle, and diamond.

On an oval face, place moist rouge in the center of the cheek and blend it up over the cheekbone toward the temple. A round face requires this rouge on the outer portion of the cheek; therefore carry it up toward the temple and down, so that it shades the jaw very faintly.

If your face is squarish, like Carole Lombard's for instance, a circle of moist rouge beneath the eye should be carried back toward the ear and down under the jawline ever so slightly, so that a shadow is created on the prominent lower part of the face. This gives it less prominence.

For the Triangular Face

Moist rouge of the lightest tone possible, carefully blended in a circle in the center of the cheeks, brings out the best points of an oblong face. In applying moist rouge to a triangular face, resort to a modified triangle—shading up to the temple, in under the center of the eye. While in a face that has a wide forehead and narrow chin line (the inverted triangle type of face), you should place your moist rouge on the highest point of the cheek bone, carrying it well up toward the temple and bringing it down lightly.

Do you recall Claudette Colbert's narrow forehead and broad jawline with narrow chin? It illustrates the diamond-shaped face. Here moist rouge is applied on the highest point of the broad cheek bone; but one must avoid carrying it into the hollows of the temple and the lower part of the cheek. So much for rouge!

Powder. Before considering powder, make a thorough inspection of the make-up you have applied thus far. If your foundation has been smoothly blended and your moist rouge skillfully put on, there should be no noticeable lines of demarcation between the one and the other. Now pat the powder generously on your face. Pat. Never rub it into the skin. And make sure that you never use powder darker than your foundation cream. A lighter powder, yes, if you like.

Remove all traces of powder from the eyebrows and hairline with a small, stiff little brush.

To Complete Your Make-Up

Complete your make-up with dry rouge. Moist rouge creates contour—a basis for the illusion which you desire to create. Dry rouge is applied only after you have powdered your face thoroughly, and only in case you have not applied sufficient moist rouge. If an application of dry rouge is necessary, re-powder lightly.

Lips are a serious business. As the mouth is the most mobile feature, never let your lips appear stiff and painted. One invariable rule is never to moisten the lips before applying lip rouge. Make up your upper lip first—rather generously—then gently and firmly close your mouth, rolling the upper lip over the lower. Press a bit of cleansing tissue between the lips so that all excess rouge is removed. Repeat this until no rouge adheres to the paper and your lips appear natural. Never use cheek rouge on your lips. It serves a different purpose and will not last.

These summarize a few of the many rules for make-up.

B. E. S. F.

Sidelight on Famous Designer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If Rockefeller Center had been built a couple of generations ago, its long shadow would have penciled its way across the green fields of Louise Barnes Gallagher's great-great-grandfather's farm lands. That is just how much of a New Yorker this charming exponent of American design really is. Today, hardly a stone's throw from these once-fertile farm lands, Louise Barnes Gallagher has established her wholesale dress salon.

As a little girl she dressed her dolls in neatly tailored suits of her own designing, and played with them in Gramercy Park. Today the same feeling for finely tailored effects clings to her creations. In them is a feeling for well-constructed elegance, characteristic of the American woman. Town and country dresses, with occasionally a dinner gown, make up most of her collections, although for herself, daintiness and femininity are essential.

Her career began as a model in a wholesale dress house, spinning, and pausing, and turning airily in the daytime, yet spending her evenings soberly enough, in mastering the technique of design. With characteristic courage, she overcame the prejudice against a woman designer for a suit house, and became the first woman designer of suits in the wholesale field. Her pioneering also enriched her experience in the matter of dealing with labor problems, a factor which has since proved invaluable to her. She attributes her success in fields of design to three qualities—anticipation, alertness, and courage.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Let's Have a Union Now to Abolish Slacks!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rockford, Ill.

Hurrah for the Soapbox! I'm sure I'd be a bit timid about climbing upon the ordinary speaking contraption, but I can mount this one with vim and gusto. I've heard the other "speakers" in this column; have applauded and chuckled and have decided to "get in line" for my say.

"What's that?"

"'Next,' you say."

"Well, here I am."

I wish to discourse on one of the most popular costumes in this country today. Its wearers are found from shore to shore. Its popularity has lasted through "blitzkriegs" of several years. Its appeal is to the young and old, the fat and thin. It is featured in every city and hamlet—and, worst of all, its popularity seems to be gaining in momentum. In spite of all this, I'm "agin'" it!

* * *

"What is it?"

Slacks for Women! ! !

(Now you can see why I'm glad that the Monitor's Soapbox has a typewriter to protect its speaker from the onslaughts.)

Yes, I repeat, Slacks for Women. They're unflattering, they're nonfeminine, they're hot looking, they're floppy and ungainly—well, they're just plain ugly!

(No hissing, please.)

In times past I have heard someone describe an unsightly person as looking like the "broad side of a barn." Well, to me, that's just the way most women look in slacks.

"Slacks!" Why, the very name suggests indolence of dress.

"Slacks." Why, the very name denotes a slackening of femininity and a lessening of womanly charm.

I'll admit that the top-notch designers have done great things in trying to convert men's pants into a garment of pleasing contours for the opposite sex. But, regardless of color, material, or size—they still remain men's pants.

(Remove that heckler, please. She's a size 12 and thinks she can get away with slacks.)

* * *

To continue—women's slacks started at the beach. Then they sneaked in "around the house" and now, lo and behold, they are appearing downtown on shopping tours. Hence my haste to scramble up on this worthy Soapbox and try in my humble way to head off their appearance at churches or weddings. May the time never come when such an atrocity is committed!

And so, my friends, in a conclusion of firmness but goodwill, let me say that I favor no appeasement on this vital question of women's slacks. I am one hundred per cent for all-out-aid to increased feminine charms. I want no armistice on Slacks for Women. I want a Union Now to abolish them. Let them disappear from the fashion picture with this epitaph—"masculine apparel temporarily misplaced."

Thank you.

Emmy

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.

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Niggeling's Knuckler a Mystery to Red Sox—Summer Hockey News Is Light

St. Louis Veteran Bests Locals for Third Time

BULLETIN

The game between St. Louis Browns and Boston Red Sox scheduled for today has been called. A double-header (Ladies' Day) will be played tomorrow, the first game beginning at 1:30 p. m.

By Ed Rumfil

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

John Niggeling has never been an outstanding pitcher in the majors and probably never will be. As hurlers go, he has passed his peak. But so far as the Red Sox are concerned, he'll do until a better one comes along.

Four times the serious-faced veteran with the sidearm knuckleball has faced them this season. Three times he has emerged with victories. It has almost reached a point where Boston is keeping him in the American League.

A check of the box scores reveals that in 36 innings of toil against the Red Sox, Niggeling has yielded only 26 hits and 11 runs. In no game have they tallied more than three runs on him.

Three Straight

In his first appearance against them June 12, Niggeling was beaten by Earl Johnson and Mike Ryba, with the latter getting credit for the game. However, the score was 3-2 and the Sox made only six safeties. Following were 12-3 and 6-3 triumphs for John. Yesterday, in the series opener at Fenway Park, he made it three straight by 3-2.

Ted Williams is the only Boston player with any success facing the knuckler. His ninth-inning pinch homer at St. Louis July 20 accounted for the only Red Sox runs in the 6-3 game, and his 20th four-bagger with Joe Cronin on base in the third inning did the same thing yesterday. Ted is hitting .333 against Niggeling.

Harris Again

Despite the fact that Mickey Harris has gone the route in his last four starts, his record over that stretch is three defeats and only one victory. He was forced to accept defeat at Cleveland July 13 in 11 innings, although he allowed only eight hits and fanned 10 Indians. Six days later he lost to the Browns and Elden Auker when Jimmy Foxx made one of his infrequent wild throws. Mickey lost yesterday on two unearned runs, prompted by Jim Tabor's low throw across the diamond on Cullenbine's easy bounder.

Although it would be unfair reporting to put a finger on any one man in the stalled attack against Niggeling, it is a fact that the Red Sox offense is hindered by the protracted slump of Dom Di Maggio, the lead-off hitter, who is not getting on base with his customary consistency.

Needs Rest

To quote a few figures, Dominic has contributed only eight hits and four runs to the attack since the first half of the July 13 doubleheader at Cleveland. At that time he was over .300. This morning he was down to .269, with only two hits in 27 official tries during the current home stand. It wouldn't be surprising if Joe Cronin gave him a rest and put Stan Spence in center field.

When the Sox returned to Fenway last week, Cronin planted Ted Williams in the clean-up spot. Since then Ted has batted a neat .520 and moved up on the runs batted in list. Earlier in the year the left fielder was saying that he would never be a threat to the run-producing crown as long as he hit third in the order. Now he has his chance, although it may be a little late.

* * *

Shorts . . . Lou Finney has a hitting streak of 12 games . . . The Browns close their series here tomorrow, Ladies' Day . . . The St. Louis scoring against Harris came as follows: Judnich walked and was doubled home by Cullenbine, Cullenbine was safe on Tabor's error and came in on Niggeling's single, and Berardino walked and tallied on Heffner's double.

* * *

Luke Sewell says he can't understand why the Indians have slipped so far below the Yankees . . . Luke, you know, was a Cleveland coach before he took over the leadership of the Browns . . . He says he thinks Bob Feller is being overworked . . . Johnny Cooney was second on the National League batting table this morning . . . Joe Cronin calls Pete Reiser, whom he saw in the All-Star game, one of the best looking young hitters he ever looked at.

Two Pittsburgh Stars Join

Two players from the University of Pittsburgh, which has furnished great strength to the Eastern All-Star football team since its inception six years ago, will play on the 1941 aggregation against the New York Giants in the Polo Grounds on the night of Wednesday, Sept. 3, according to an announcement by Jim Crowley, of Fordham, the All-Star coach. They are Ted Konetsky, captain and left tackle, and George Kracum, fullback, both mainstays of the in-and-out Pittsburgh team of last year. Crowley believes they will be worthy successors to Ben Kish and Frank Kristufek, who played important parts in the 1940 All-Stars' 16-7 victory over the Giants.

Driving Fullback

Kracum probably was the most powerful driving fullback in the East last year. Weighing 215 pounds, he was most difficult to stop. He combined this power with a good burst of speed, as was shown in the game with Penn State when he ran 35 yards for one touchdown and lateraled for another after running 45 yards.

Kracum was converted from left halfback during his senior year. He was regarded as a great passer when he came up as a sophomore and was employed in this specialty to some extent last fall. He is also an able punter. He comes from Hazelton, Pa., where he was coached by the great Pitt center, George Shotwell.

May Be Guard

Konetsky is the third left tackle who has accepted an invitation, the others being John Kuzman, of Fordham, and Joe Manzo, of Boston College. Konetsky is lighter than either of these players, weighing about 205 pounds, but he is expected to be one of the fastest men on the All-Star squad. He started his career at right tackle under Jock Sutherland when he was a sophomore and was shifted to left the next year. Crowley is considering a plan to turn him into a guard because of his speed.

The All-Star squad probably will be completed in about a week. It is necessary to have a full roster by then because the problem of assembling the players requires time. They will come to New York on Aug. 12, will be taken to camp by bus and will begin practice the next morning.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Heffner 2b	4	0	1	2	0	1	0
Clift 3b	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
McQuinn 1b	5	0	1	1	10	0	0
Judnich cf	3	1	2	2	1	0	0
Cullenbine lf	5	1	1	2	3	0	1
Laabs rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Berardino ss	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
Ferrell c	2	0	0	0	9	0	0
Niggeling p	4	0	2	2	0	5	0
Totals	34	3	8	10	27	9	1

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Finney rf	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	0	0	2	3	0
Williams lf	3	1	1	4	0	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	3	2	1
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
*Fox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pytlak c	4	0	0	2	4	6	1
Harris p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
†Spence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	6	11	27	9	1

*Ran for Doerr in ninth. †Batted for Harris in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Runs batted in, Heffner, Cullenbine, Niggeling, Williams 2. Two-base hits, Heffner, Cullenbine, Pytlak 2. Home run, Williams. Sacrifice, Harris. Double play, Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Left on base, St. Louis 11, Boston 7. Base on balls, off Niggeling 2, off Harris 7. Struck out, by Niggeling 6, by Harris 6. Wild pitch, Harris. Time, 2h. 23m. Umpires, Geisel, Pigeras and Rommel. Attendance 3,701 and 2,800 boys.

Braves

PITTS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Martin 2b	4	1	1	1	3	3	0
Elliott rf	2	0	1	1	2	0	0
Garms 3b	4	0	2	2	1	3	0
Fletcher 1b	4	0	0	0	11	1	0
Van Robays lf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
Di Maggio cf	4	1	2	2	0	0	1
Davis c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
?Handley	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lopez c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anderson ss	2	1	0	0	1	6	1
Sullivan p	3	0	2	2	2	3	0
Klinger p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	5	10	10	‡22	16	2

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	3	1	0	0	4	3	0
Cooney cf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
Sisti 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wert lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Demaree rf	4	1	3	4	1	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	2	2	4	0	0
Rowell 2b	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Montgomery c	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Javery p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hutchings p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Waner	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	30	3	8	9	21	7	0

*Batted for Hutchings in sixth. †Ran for Davis in sixth. ‡One out when rain stopped game.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Pittsburgh	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, Anderson, Sullivan, Elliott, Garms, Cooney, Sisti, Rowell, Martin. Two-base hit, Demaree. Sacrifices, Anderson, Elliott. Left on base, Boston 9, Pittsburgh 8. Base on balls, by Javery 2, by Sullivan 3, by Lamanna, by Klinger. Struck out, by Hutchings 3, by Lamanna. Hits, off Javery, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; off Hutchings, 2 in 3 1-3 innings; off Lamanna, 3 in 2 innings; off Sullivan, 7 in 6 innings; off Klinger, 1 in 1 1-3 innings. Passed ball, Davis. Winning pitcher, Sullivan. Losing pitcher, Javery. Time, 1h. 52m. Umpires, Stewart, Magerkurth and Dunn. Attendance, 4850.

South Shore Golf

Mrs. F. H. Gleason of Cohasset, the medalist, led the way into the second round of the South Shore women's golf championship yesterday when she defeated Nancy Bailey of Marshfield 5 and 4. In an upset Mrs. Harriet Ferris of Duxbury defeated last year's runner-up, Marion Carroll of Hatherly, 6 and 5.

Keeping pace with Mrs. Gleason was former South Shore Champion Elizabeth Gordon of Hatherly, who eliminated Harriet Brewster of Blue Hill 7 and 5. Others to advance to the quarter-finals included Mrs. C. B. Dean of Cohasset, Mrs. P. M. Hendrie of Cohasset, Mrs. C. F. Eaton of Duxbury, Mrs. Gilman Churchill of Cohasset, and Mrs. John Smith of Wollaston.

Large Rooting Section

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (AP) — Pete Reiser, star Brooklyn rookie outfielder and hitter, can round up a good sized cheering section by just inviting his brothers and sisters to the park. Pete has five sisters and two brothers.

The National League attendance is almost as good as last year. At the halfway point it was approximately 3,000,000.

BASEBALL
Two Games Tomorrow — First Game 1:30
Fenway Park — Ladies' Day
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Runs-Batted-In Column

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right: Jim Tabor, Jimmy Foxx and Ted Williams

Between them this Red Sox trio had driven 214 runs through the opening game of the Brownie series. Tabor, at 77, was tied with Detroit's Rudy York for third place in the American League. Williams had 69 and was one up on Double-X.

Wind Tacks for Wrong Port At Quincy Bay Race Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., July 30—The fickleness of wind played the one and only role in yesterday's non-dramatic third day of Quincy Bay Race Week; but prospects this morning called for oilskins and heavy weather crews as Quincy's race week this year proved more and more a typical preview to Marblehead Race Week which starts Saturday.

Out of 141 starters yesterday, only 77 finished under their own power—the others by ash oars, the tow rope of a friendly power craft, or by mere patience of awaiting the returning breezes. The latter substituted a midnight snack in place of their warm suppers.

It was just one of those days that one writes home about. The sea was smooth, except for the too frequent swells kicked up by passing motor craft.

Tide Battle

Outside course fleets, such as the Indians and Adams Class had a tide battle all the way. Even after the regatta committee shortened the course midway in the drifting match, it took the Indians over three hours to finish a six-mile course, and the Adams Class did not finish at all.

The first leg was laid out as a beat to the northeasterly end of Long Island to a black can buoy in the middle of Boston Channel. Fortunately, what little air to be found came in from a more or less (mostly less) direction of southeast, so that the Indians had no beat. By the time they reached Boston Channel after battling the tide all the way, the tide turned; and except for the first 10 boats which broke for the shelter of Spectacle and Moon Islands before the tide over-rode occasional breaths, the fleet was stranded off Long Island.

Cherokee First

Russell Mattern's Cherokee, down in 12th berth at the turn of No. 13 black can, sifted through the calm spots like a broken field runner on a football field to grab a first berth and hold it all the way in to the Squantum Yacht Club finish line. It gave Cherokee a handy lead in the series with two seconds and a first.

MacDonald brothers Astec was another "Red Grange" and came in second with Mercury third.

Kent brothers continued their fine comeback showing to lead the Winabouts but the week's top skippers in that class, Harry and John Carleton with Riplet, finished second to hold a small margin over Why Not. Russell Mattern, Jr., helmed Gold Ray to a third in the Winabouts.

McAleer Twice

Roger McAleer made it two straight in the Snipes, and picked up valuable points on Jimmy Wills, whose Whiz slipped to sixth. Bob Gallagher's Babs took a second, and Bob English's Wetu was third.

Jimmy Schmidt's WEAN had almost two minutes lead on Russell and Eleanor Monaghan's WHIP in the Radio Class.

The Adams Class and the Quincy Pirates did not finish within the time limit, and will re-sail their race before race week is concluded tomorrow at the Wollaston Yacht Club.

* * *

Hull Sea Birds will be used Friday in the "north" elimination series of the South Shore junior championships at Hull Yacht Club. Junior officials hope to sail four races so that the Hull craft can be towed to Marblehead Saturday morning. W. A. D.

Eastern Football Officials to Meet

The Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association governing body of officiating in the East will hold a clinic for officials at West Point on Sept. 5-7, Asa S. Bushnell, Commissioner of the Association, has announced.

Scheduled on the program are discussions, field demonstrations, and talks by Bushnell, Arthur R. Hutchens, Commissioner of the Southern and Southeastern Conferences; Walter R. Okeson, Chairman of the Football Rules Committee, and William H. McCarter, Graduate Manager at Dartmouth and president of the E. I. P. A.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	270	73	110	20	69	.407
Cronin	329	63	107	6	55	.325
Foxx	310	66	92	15	68	.297
Tabor	309	39	91	13	77	.295
Peacock	156	13	44	0	19	.282
Finney	357	59	98	3	33	.275
Di Maggio	383	80	103	5	29	.269
Doerr	280	34	73	9	35	.261
Pytlak	213	20	55	1	25	.258
Fox	79	8	19	0	8	.241
Newsome	135	14	32	1	11	.237
Spence	153	16	33	2	21	.217
Carey	11	3	1	0	2	.091

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	282	32	94	0	15	.333
Moore	269	30	76	4	33	.283
Sisti	301	40	82	1	31	.273
Rowell	339	38	92	4	36	.272
Hassett	207	29	53	0	10	.256
West	297	38	75	8	43	.253
Demaree	44	6	11	1	2	.250
Masi	115	11	27	2	13	.235
Miller	344	31	78	5	42	.227
Montgomery	18	0	4	0	0	.222
Roberge	10	1	2	0	1	.200
Berres	100	11	29	0	12	.181
Gremp	29	0	1	0	2	.034

Junior Baseball

In two games in the junior American Legion sectional baseball competition last night, Milford defeated Norwood 15-1 and Brockton humbled Fall River 11-2. The victories enabled Milford to even its series with Norwood and saw Brockton advance to the semifinals. The deciding game in the Milford-Norwood series will be played at Norwood this afternoon at 5:30, while Brockton will meet the winner of the East Lynn-Revere series in the semifinals.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Chicago at Philadelphia (night)
Cleveland at Washington (night)

National League

New York at Cincinnati (night)
Brooklyn at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Chicago
Boston at Pittsburgh

Tomorrow

American League

St. Louis at Boston (2)
Cleveland at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York (2)

National League

Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (three leaders in each league)

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Williams, Red Sox	83	270	83	110	.407
Di Maggio, Yankees	97	388	92	146	.376
Travis, Senators	89	357	60	133	.373
Reiser, Dodgers	83	323	69	108	.334
Cooney, Braves	77	284	32	94	.331
Etten, Phillies	88	312	46	103	.330

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Keller, Yankees	25	Nicholson, Cubs	19
Di Maggio, Yanks	24	Ott, Giants	19
Williams, R. Sox	20	Camilli, Dodgers	18

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Di Maggio, Yanks	90	Nicholson, Cubs	76
Keller, Yanks	89	Slaughter, Cards	68
Tabor, Red Sox	77	Mize, Cards	66
York, Tigers	77		

There's a Reason

DETROIT (AP)—Johnny Gorsica is perhaps Detroit's best fielding pitcher, and there's a reason: Gorsica broke into baseball as a first baseman with Beckley, W. Va.

Barefoot Kicker Seeks Grid Post With Pittsburgh

HERSHEY, Pa. (AP)—A 230-pound University of Hawaii graduate who gave up his job as guard in a penal colony to try out for the Pittsburgh Pro Steelers' line this fall ought to make the grade if he gets used to wearing shoes on the gridiron.

Big Arthur Jarrett, who traveled 6,000 miles to this sports center to train with Bert Bell's new football squad, declared upon arrival it was just as easy to kick a ball with your bare feet. That's the way he did it with success in Hawaii.

Bell, however, ruled Arthur must wear regulation equipment and if necessary learn to kick with shoes on.

Bert is enthusiastic about his prospect and thinks he will land a guard or tackle assignment if he can conquer the shoe problem.

"He was recommended to us by a former Pitt player and if he is half as good as his record indicates he will be one of the regulars when the National Pro League season gets under way," says Bell, former owner of the Philadelphia Eagles.

Jarrett's father was appointed warden of the penal colony on the Island of Oahu, largest of the Hawaiian group, reports Bert. The boy went to live at the colony and when old enough was appointed a guard.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 31
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.

6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Music; news.

7:45 p. m.—News for French-speaking listeners in the West Indies and North America.

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical orchestra.

6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.

7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.

8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Johnny Long's Orchestra.

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; José Bethencourt's Rumba Band; U. S. Navy Band.

11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; The Hemisphere Review.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 mcs., 25.2 m.

London—7 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 mcs., 25.5 m.

Berlin—7 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 mcs., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 mcs., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 mcs., 49.7 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 mcs., 19 m.; RNE, 12 mcs., 25 m.

London—8:10 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 mcs., 25.5 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Songs; News in English; Recital by Gyorgy Farago; Liszt, "Sunt lacrimae rerum"; HAT4, 9.12 mcs., 32 m.

London—9 p. m.—Headline News and Views. Commentator: J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 mcs., 25.5 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 mcs., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 mcs., 19.8 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 mcs., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 mcs., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 mcs., 49.7 m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—"Der Rosen Cavalier," by Richard Strauss. First and Second Acts. TGWA, 9.68 mcs., 31 m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 mcs., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 mcs., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 mcs., 19 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 mcs., 25.5 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 mcs., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 mcs., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 mcs., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be changed.

Telegraph operators who work night baseball games draw time and a half pay.

Heavy Rains Halt First Day's Play

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 30 (AP)—One of the season's heaviest rains forced a one-day postponement of the 36-hole qualifying round of the New England amateur golf tournament at the New Haven Country Club today

More than half the field of 80 was still out on the course when Samuel N. Pierson of Stamford, President of the New England Golf Association, announced at 1:20 p. m. (E. D. T.) that the Tournament Committee had decided to call in all players, void the 18-hole scores already turned in, and start afresh tomorrow.

Of those who already had turned in cards for the first qualifying round, Joe Monahan Jr., of Belmont, Mass., led with a 35-37—72. Tom Leonard Jr., of Nashua, N. H., had a 38-36—74, while Wilfred Crossley of Dedham, Mass., carded a 37-38—75.

Defending Champion Leo Martin of Weston, Mass., one of the pre-tournament favorites, benefited by the postponements as he turned in one of the highest scores of the earlier finishers, 38-43—81.

Other nullified scores included:

John Duane, Quincy, Mass., 49-39—88.

Sid Noyes, New Haven, 38-41—79.

Ed Wilkos, Wethersfield, 40-38—78.

El Brown, Needham, Mass., 39-41—80.

Fred McGlone, Belmont, Mass., 42-45—87.

A. M. Dodge, Portland, Maine, 40-42—82.

Wilfred Crossley, Dedham, Mass., 37-38—75.

Dom Soccoli, Wethersfield, 38-41—79.

Phil Powell, Newport, N. H., 39-37—76.

Bob Walsh, Bridgeport, 36-39—75.

The committee announced that because of the postponement, match play would begin Friday, the quarter and semifinal rounds would be played Saturday and the final Sunday. The tournament was to have ended Saturday.

A putter which defied the elements enabled Monahan to post his one over par 72 in the driving downpour which left the greens awash and the fairways so soggy that even the hardest drives stopped dead on contact.

The Belmont youth met with a minimum of trouble in his slush through the rain and his work on the greens was amazing.

Bruin Players Whereabouts No Concern of Manager Ross

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Originally this was supposed to be a hot-weather piece on what the Boston Bruins hockey players are going this summer, but evidently we went to the wrong place for information. We asked Manager Art Ross.

Now you might think that Manager Ross would have everything about his players at his finger-tips. He has—during the winter. During the summer, however, it seems that between the night the boys take off their uniforms for the last time and the morning they put them on again for practice at Hershey, one of the last things they think about is hockey. Consequently Arthur does not hear from them—other than to receive their signed contracts.

Seated in his office at the new Bruins headquarters on Kilby Street yesterday afternoon, Ross was alternately fiddling with papers on his desk and banging his radio to stop the static. He had it tuned to the ball game.

"I'm glad you want to know what the players are doing now," he said as he tipped back in his swivel chair. "I was afraid for a minute that you wanted to know about next winter. Everybody wants to know about that, and I guess everybody knows as much about the future of pro hockey in Boston as I do.

Some Play Ball

"But at the same time I don't believe I will be of much help, because I haven't heard from the boys. Some of them, I understand, are playing softball and golf, like Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer, Woody Dumart, and Bill Cowley. Cowley's leg, by the way, is all right again. Others, like Des Smith and Terry Reardon are working, while still others like Dit Clapper and Roy Conacher are taking it easy. After a strenuous campaign, most of the players are glad to think of other things.

"Clapper is the only one who writes to me, and at that he doesn't volunteer any information." Ross leaned over to bat the radio. "The big goof just likes to kid me about my golf."

Couldn't Help It

Although he professed he did not want to talk about next winter, Art could not help himself from bringing the subject up. He glanced sideways at a full year's calendar hanging on the wall, "You know," he declared, "it is less than three months now before we go to Hershey. That Clapper's going to pay for some of his remarks in his letters," he grinned. "Boy, I'll skate him ragged in practice."

Although nothing definite is known regarding the 1941-42 season, the Bruins are going forward just as though everything had been settled. There will be the usual three-weks practice period in Hershey, followed by exhibitions before the first league game. The only change from former years will probably see the Bruins playing their exhibition games in this country instead of in Canada.

Optimistic

Ross, if anything, is more optimistic than pessimistic regarding the possibility of continued league play. "After all," he said, "those boys took something like a half a million dollars in American money back to Canada, and that did not displease the Canadian authorities. They might like some more. Then, too, most of the players have been through their military training periods this summer, and may be excused from service next winter."

The only real change in the Bruins roster so far, of course, is the absence of Mel Hill, who has been sold to New York Americans. There may be more by the time November rolls around for Art is enthusiastic over the prospects of a couple of rookies.

Rookies

These rookies are Frank Mario, a center, and Alf Kunkel, a left wing, both of whom played on the Regina senior team which won the Allan Cup this spring. "They may force someone out," he said, "and I think that we may be seeing a little bit more of those Hershey boys, Pat McReavy, Gordon Bruce, Red Hamill, and Jack Shewchuk."

With that he banged the radio again and hunched closer to it. We left, with thoughts of hockey at least some balm for the heat of the day.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

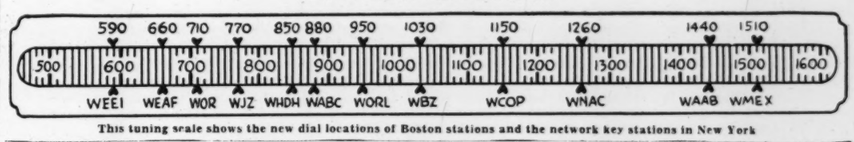
New Station

Vermont

Rutland—Tuesday, Aug. 5 and Wednesday, Aug. 6, 9 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 News for Women	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"	Sports comments	Sports and music
3:15 Frank Parker, tenor	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Telegraphic Reports.	Sports and music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Philadelphia Athletics-	Sports and music
3:45 Children Are People	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Chicago Cubs game	Sports and music
4:00 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Telegraphic Reports.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Accen' on Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Philadelphia Athletics-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Labor Salutes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Chicago Cubs game	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Edna Smith	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Telegraphic Reports.	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Marv Marlin"	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Philadelphia Athletics-	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Chicago Cubs game	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News.	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 News Review	Baseball scores; Music.	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports: Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"About Today": drama.
7:15 Fredda Gibson, News	Mr. Keen: sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek":	Midweek Function	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 comedy drama	Midweek Function	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Ethel Coopersmith, piano
8:00 Grand Central Station drama	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.	"Adventures of the Thin Man": dramatic sketch	Mystery Hall: orchestra Party: Louise Massey and the Westerners	Attuck's Chorus Defense Program "Bringing Up Parents"
8:15				
8:30 "Dr. Christian": drama; Elm. Davis	"Manhattan at Midnight": dramatic sketch			
8:45				
9:00 "Treasury Hour": Millions for Defense: speakers; orchestra	Frontline Headlines "Meet the Band" News Here and Abroad. Ted Steele's Orchestra	"Quizzer Baseball," Budd Hulick, m. c. "Mr. District Attorney"	Gabriel Heatter News Service Raymond Gram Swing	Pages From the Classical Album Pages From the Classical Album
9:15				
9:30				
9:45		Dangler Is My Business.		
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	Allen Roth's Orchestra.		Network Sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Network Sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News: Sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra		Network Sports	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather: Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 "Master Works of Music"; Raymond	Weather; "Music You Want"; recordings	Local News; Weather Dance Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orch. Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Scott's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Dance Orchestra	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Day's End"; music
11:45				"Day's End" news

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock: News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline

New Tennis Star Looms on Northwest Horizon for Future Eastern Competition

Emery Neale, Portland Youth, Won Two of Three Net Titles

Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A new tennis star is coming to the fore in the Northwest—a young Portland youth who will be ready for an eastern invasion in 1942. Emery Neale is his name, and all Neale has done in the past three weeks is win two of the three major Northwest net tournaments, and finish as runner-up once.

Six-feet-three-inches tall and imbued with a splendid court temperament, Neale looms as a possible contender for national honors in the not too distant future. His strokes are sound, he is smart on the court and he hits the ball hard to force the attack.

Neale started his winning ways with a home-town victory in the Oregon State tourney at Portland. The following week he was defeated in the finals of Tacoma's Pacific Northwest tournament by Nick Carter of San Francisco, in a five-set match. Neale had a lead of 5—2 in the final set, but lost it 7—5.

Outside Chance

Then Neale headed for Seattle, where he was given only an outside chance to win the 51st annual Washington State tournament. Favorites were Henry Prusoff of Seattle, ranked No. 8 nationally; Hal Wagner of San Francisco, 1939 Washington champion; three-time champion John Murio, also of San Francisco; and Carter.

While the seeded favorites were being upset, Neale played steady tennis to reach the finals. Prusoff was eliminated in an unprecedented reversal by unranked Bob Odman of the University of Washington, in a quarter-final match. Wagner was also defeated in the quarter-finals by Neale's doubles partner, Jack Gurley from Sacramento. Murio, too, bowed out in the round-of-eight, before the steadiness of Carter.

Even though Neale defeated his friend Gurley in the semifinal, he was not expected to win from Carter, who had come through from the other half of the bracket.

Match a Thriller

The final match was one of the most thrilling ever seen on the Seattle Tennis Club courts. Californian Carter was a rock of steadiness, the result of long practice on San Francisco's public courts. Neale was also steady, but combined attacking drives and a smashing overhead in his play.

Neale could do nothing wrong in the opening set which he took at love, keeping Carter on the defense. The experienced California player kept plugging away and mid-way in the second set succeeded in breaking up Neale's attack, forcing the Oregonian to match soft shots.

Carter came from behind to win the second set, 8—6, but Neale recovered his pace to take the third, 6—3. Down 2—4 in the fourth set, Carter again rallied to win four successive games to even the sets at two-all. And when the Californian extended his streak to six games by gaining a 2—0 lead in the final set, it looked like defeat for Neale.

Long Rallies

The Portland youngster would not give up, however, and rallied to even the set at three-all. Both players were playing slower by this time, with long rallies, sometimes hitting the ball 20 or 30 times in a point. They held service until six-all, when Carter broke through Neale's serve as the Portland boy netted two easy shots.

With defeat impending, Neale made a brilliant recovery, breaking Carter's service in the fourteenth game, holding his own serve, and then taking another break for the game and match. In the last three games Neale lost only seven points and had seven earned points of his own. Final scores were, 6—0, 6—8, 6—3, 4—6, 9—7.

Prusoff's loss to Odman by scores of 3—6, 8—6, 6—0 was traceable to the lack of competition. The Seattle player, who was finalist at last year's national doubles tourney, has played little competitive tennis this year. He had not played a hard match in a month when he met Odman, a steady player who returned Prusoff's best shots. Odman played excellent tennis, rising to the occasion to administer the upset.

Pupil of Tom Stow

Youth also held sway in the women's competition, where Dorothy Head of Alameda, California, won the title. Miss Head is a pupil of Tom Stow, the coach who developed Don Budge and who has been responsible for Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke's great improvement.

The women's singles final was another close match, Miss Head defeating Mrs. Helen Wright of Seattle, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. Mrs. Wright, former city champion of Seattle, was the surprise entry of the women's field, defeating top-seeded Daphne Buckell of Oakland and defending champion Helen Gurley of Sacramento, both in straight sets.

Playing a hard-driving game, Miss Head came from behind in the final set to add the women's championship to the junior girls' trophy already won.

As if the two earlier finals had not produced enough tennis thrills, Neale and Gurley teamed to win the doubles crown from Prusoff and Dick Bennett, Tacoma, in another five-set match. Bennett, 1940 Washington State singles champion, withdrew from the singles list because he did not feel he had played enough tennis to warrant his entry.

B. C.

More Than 1,000 Marksmen Expected at Vandalia Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—Their objective the destruction of clay "pigeons" that will be released from the 22 traps at Vandalia Field, an "army" of more than 1,000 shooters is preparing to converge here for the nation's annual trapshooting "manuvers," Aug. 18 to 22.

This is the occasion of the 42nd annual Grand American tournament—the 18th in succession to be held at the permanent home of the Amateur Trapshooting Association at Vandalia Field, 10 miles north of here, trapshooting being the only sport in America with its own permanent scene of national championships.

Under the booming times, Ray Loring, A. T. A. Manager, reports the average increase of contestants at state shoots this year to be 20 per cent and is on the optimistic side as to the entry for the "Grand." A year ago an even 1,100 different men, women and children participated in the various events.

Variety of Events

As usual, the official program released this week, will cover a variety of events—20 championships in all—featured, as always, by the unpredictable Grand American Handicap, from which the entire tournament draws its name. It is in this event that shooters stand from a scratch of 16 yards to a maximum of 25 yards, according to their known skill and averages at registered trapshoots for the year.

Consequently, with the good ones far back, few stars have ever taken the championship, which carries a minimum prize of $1,000 in cash, plus optional money, plus trophies. Total purse in this event is $10,000 added. It has been won in the past by a 14-year-old boy, a 65-year-old man, a preacher, a railroad conductor, an unemployed electrician, etc.

Never Won Event

Current standouts of the game like Joe Hiestand, Hillsboro, Ohio, farmer; Hale Jones of Alton, Ill., Phil Miller of French Lick, Indiana, and Ned Lilly of Stanton, Michigan, have never won the big event.

The last time a star won the Grand American Handicap, it was taken by Walter Beaver of Conshohocken, Pa. At the time, Beaver had not reached the heights, however. Currently, he is the highest average trapshoooter in the country.

Having had almost everything in the way of a winner, the A. T. A. sponsors are now hopeful that a woman scatter gunner will step up and win the highest honor the game knows. In 41 Grand Americans, there has never been a repeater.

Following is the 1941 Grand American championship program:

Monday, Aug. 18—Veterans' race for entrants 70 or over; Husband and Wife championship; Father and Son, or Daughter championship; Junior Championship for boys and girls under 18; Sub-Junior championship for boys and girls under 15; Race for State Men's champions; Race for State Women's champions.

Tuesday—Amateur Clary Target Championship of North America; Women's Amateur championship; Professional championship, all shot at 200 targets from 16 yards; the Sports Writers' championship.

Wednesday—National Class championships, including, according to skill, Classes AA, A, B, C and D; State team race.

Thursday—Doubles targets championship, and Preliminary Handicap championship.

Friday—Grand American Handicap.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Gee Walker, Indians—Hit triple and three singles to help beat Senators.

Gene Thompson, Reds—Gave good relief pitching job, holding Giants to five hits in six innings, to gain victory.

Bill Nicholson, Cubs—Hit home run with bases loaded to lead assault on Phillies.

Ed Smith and Luke Appling, White Sox—Smith pitched four-hit shutout, and Appling tripled for only run of game against Athletics.

John Niggeling, Browns — Stopped Red Sox on hix-hit hurling.

Maurice Van Robays, Pirates—Set off four-run rally against Cubs with a single in second.

Barney McCosky, Tigers—Hit two doubles and batted in two runs to lead successful attack on Yankees.

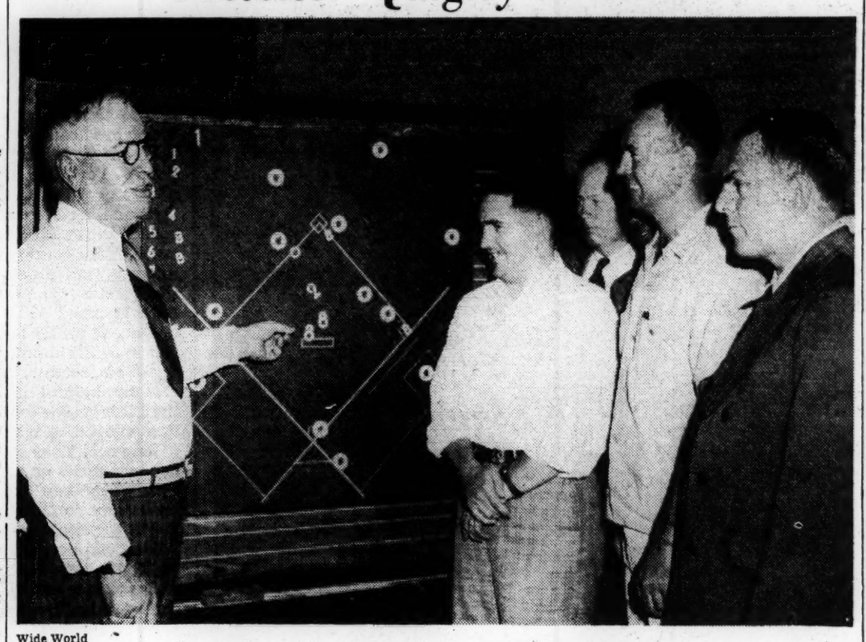
Dolph Camilli, Dodgers, and Johnny Hopp, Cardinals—Camilli hit two home runs and double for perfect day at bat, and Hopp connected for two triples and single as pennant rivals battled to 12-inning tie.

All-America Wing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas — Seldom is the time that there is not at least one All-America football player in the Flying Cadet ranks at Randolph Field. The latest class has one in Don F. Scott of North Canton, Ohio. Scott played quarterback for Ohio State and was picked on several All-America teams in 1939 and 1940.

'Professor' Quigley in Action



Wide World

Umpire Turns Professor at Teachers' College

NEW YORK CITY—Ernest Quigley, left, former National League umpire, shown with some of his students at Teachers' College, Columbia University, as he explains a problem in "Technique and Mechanics of Umpiring" on the magnetic diamond board, which permits him to avoid complicated line drawings. Left to right, the students are: William Petree, Calumet City, Ill.; Marlin Brandt, Norristown, Penn.; Ronald Knapp, Royersford, Penn.; A. A. Stagg, Jr., son of the famous coach, Susquehanna, Pa.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Averages Sometimes Lie

Batting and fielding figures can sometimes be misleading. For instance, if a stranger to these parts were to pick up a newspaper and judge the current National and American League championship races by the latest unofficial averages, he probably would rank the Dodgers and Browns in the number one spots, and no one could blame him. But every ardent baseball fan knows that the Cardinals and Yankees today hold those honor spots.

The stranger would find the Red Sox leading the American hit parade, with the Browns a close second; the Yankees and Washington tied for third. He would find the Indians heading the fielding table, with the Browns again in the runner-up berth and the Yankees no better than third.

Dodgers Second

In the other league he would see the Cardinals first in batting and an unimpressive fourth in fielding, with the Dodgers second on both team lists. Cincinnati, boasting the best defensive outfit in the senior circuit, is fighting to stay in the first division. The aforementioned stranger would charge the news sheet with typographical errors if he should put down the averages and pick up the standings.

However, to get the full effect of figures, one must take a second look. It would then be found that the Yankees hold a very convincing superiority over their flag rivols in the slugging department. Joe McCarthy's powerful club is first in runs, hits, homers, runs batted in and total bases. They passed the 100 level in four-baggers before the rest of the league reached 70. The Yanks also are some 15 double plays ahead of its closest rival.

Cardinal Edge

Although trailing the Reds, Dodgers and Giants on the fielding table, the Cardinals excel all other clubs in putouts and assists, and are battling the Braves for the double-play crown. The Redbird batting average is almost 10 percentage points up on that of Brooklyn. The Mound City team also is superior in hits, runs batted in and stolen bases.

The individual lists likewise bear up the Cardinal leadership. In Crabtree, Mize, Hopp, Slaughter, Walker Cooper, Terry Moore, Jimmy Brown and Frank Crespi they have eight men over the .300 mark and seven of them are classed as regulars. The Dodgers have four players over the top. The Cards have six pitchers with more victories than defeats. Brooklyn has five.

Yankee Pitching

On the batting table of the American League, the Red Sox can match the Yankees, and both are well ahead of the Indians. Ted Williams and Jimmy Foxx together are keeping pace with the run-making Yankee pair of Joe Di Maggio and Charley Keller. Joe Cronin and Phil Rizzuto, the rival shortstops are over .300. New York also has Buddy Rosar up there.

But the secret of the Yankee margin is found on the pitching list. Cleveland's Bobby Feller, of course, is well in front of the field. He stands alone, as he should. The rest of the table, however, is top-heavy with Yankees.

Red Ruffing, Lefty Gomez, Ernie Bonham, Atley Donald, Johnny Murphy, Marvin Breuer and Marius Russo are all above .500 in the won and lost reckoning. Outside of Feller, the Indians have only Heving, who goes in and out of the bull pen, and Harder, a part-time performer. Tied for last place in team fielding, Boston gives its hurlers weak defensive support.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 29

International League

Montreal 4-3, Newark 3-9.
Buffalo 5-3, Baltimore 3-2.
Syracuse 3-0, Toronto 1-1.

American Association

Toledo 7, Columbus 1.
Kansas City 13, Milwaukee 8.
Indianapolis 1, Louisville 0.
Minneapolis 11, St. Paul 7.

Pacific Coast League

South 3, North 1 (All-Star game).

Texas League

Dallas 6, Shreveport 3.
Beaumont 2, Fort Worth 0.
Tulsa 1, San Antonio 0.
(Only games scheduled.)

Southern Association

Little Rock 4-8, Birmingham 3-6.
Chattanooga 5-7, Nashville 4-6.
Atlanta 12, Knoxville 7.
New Orleans 7, Memphis 3.

Eastern League

Hartford 3-2, Wilkes-Barre 0-5.
Elmira 8-3, Albany 1-2.
Williamsport 5, Binghamton 4 (second game rain).
Scranton 4, Springfield 1.

Dorothy Bundy Has Hard Time Moving Forward

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—For the second successive day Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., had a fight on her hands to stay in the running for the Maidstone Club women's invitation tennis title yesterday.

The defending champion, No. 3 on the seeded list, was extended all the way before downing Jane Stanton of Los Angeles, 6-4, 6-4. The victory put Miss Bundy in the quarter-finals with the other ranked contenders—Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York, No. 1, who beat Judy Atterbury, Locust Valley, N. Y., 6-0, 6-1; Pauline Betz, Winter Park, Fla., who turned back Barbara Bradley of Los Angeles, 6-3, 6-2, and Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, 6-3, 7-5, winner over Katherine Winthrop of Boston.

Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., and Hope Knowles of Philadelphia advanced in the upper half of the draw with Mrs. Cooke and Miss Wolfenden. The California girl put out Nellie Sheer, Miami Beach, Fla., 6-1, 6-0, and Miss Knowles upset Nina Brown of London, 6-1, 6-2.

Surviving with Miss Bundy and Miss Betz in the lower half were Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, on an 8-6, 6-3 conquest of Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany, of Boston and Stamford, Conn., and Shirley Catton of Alameda, Calif., who first beat Valerie Scott of London, 6-0, 6-2, and then ousted Mrs. Marta Barnett Andrare, Montauk, N. Y., 7-5, 6-4.

Detroit Remains Last Undefeated Union Contender

INDIANPOLIS, Ind., July 30 (AP)—Detroit remained as the only unbeaten contender in the 31st annual Union Printers' Baseball Association tournament as New York and Boston took their first setbacks and Minneapolis-St. Paul was eliminated in games yesterday.

Detroit gave the New Yorkers their first beating, 12 to 7, battering home seven runs in the first inning and coasting to victory.

St. Louis eliminated Minneapolis-St. Paul, 8 to 3. The tournament is being played on a two-defeats-and-out basis. Dandridge went all the way for St. Louis, allowing only five hits.

Washington, the defending champion, continued its heavy hitting and blasted out a 13-to-1 victory over Boston. Mosedale held Boston to five hits and had a shutout until the eighth inning.

Today Detroit risked its clean slate against the champion Washington nine, which has two victories and a defeat. St. Louis (2-1) will meet New York (2-1) and Boston (2-1) will clash with Chicago (1-1).

Score by innings included:

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	5	5
Washington	1	2	0	1	3	3	3	0	x	—	13	15	2

Gatchell, Blackstock, and Santo, Lally; Mosedale and Courbat.

Wisconsin Sees Banner Season For Box Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis. — With the opening of the 1941 football season still far away, the University of Wisconsin athletic ticket office is buzzing these hot summer days as the mailing out of 40,000 football ticket information folders and application blanks gets under way.

The folders and application blanks are annually sent to Wisconsin alumni and citizens who have ordered tickets during the past four years, to "W" club members, newspaper offices, service clubs, banks, commerce association officers, and to schools throughout Wisconsin and surrounding States, Harry Schwenker, ticket sales director, explained.

Schwenker revealed that advance orders for student and faculty books, taken during the past month, show a decided increase over the past several years, and forecast a successful "box office" year for Badger athletics.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	61	33	.649	
Brooklyn	59	35	.628	2
Pittsburgh	49	41	.544	10
Cincinnati	50	42	.543	10
New York	45	43	.511	13
Chicago	43	50	.462	17½
Boston	37	55	.402	23
Philadelphia	23	68	.253	36½

Results July 29

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 3 (8 inns).
Cincinnati 7, New York 4.
Chicago 12, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 7 (12 inns).

Summer Work Helpful To Grid Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Potential members of Purdue's gridiron squad for this fall have apparently taken to heart Coach Mal Elward's statement that no time can be wasted in preliminary conditioning if the Boilermakers are to reach the mid-season form that will be demanded in the 1941 opener with Vanderbilt here on September 27.

A survey of the summer occupations of the Boilermakers who are expected to report here for the opening drill Sept. 10, reveals that almost without exception they are engaged in activities designed to keep them in condition. Purdue's problem is complicated by the fact that classes start on Thursday, Sept. 11, which limits the Boilermakers to but a single day of double drills.

Purdue's study co-captains, Tom Melton and Jim Miller, considered the outstanding pair of guards in the conference, are both working in steel mills, as are Forrest McCaffry, promising end, and Wes Stevens, transplanted guard. Another guard, Charles Ehrlich, is working with a blast furnace crew, while Bill Combs, end, is another member of the steel mill contingent.

Bill Buffington, hard-driving fullback, provides the almost inevitable ice man touch. Marion "Red" Carter, halfback, is a counselor in a summer camp, while Bob Kersey, veteran quarterback, is serving as life guard at a country club pool. John Andretich and Frank Meakim, promising sophomore halfbacks, are working in railroad shops along with Alex Leugo, veteran center, while Walter Cook, halfback, and Barry French, tackle prospect, are keeping in shape in packing houses. A wide variety of other occupations are represented, with a group of 12 in highway and road construction as the largest.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Avery Brundage of Chicago, President of A. A. U. and A. O. C., named to International Olympic Committee, replacing Ernest Lee Jahncke of New Orleans.

Seeded Star Is Upset By Hippenstiel

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—Robin Hippenstiel, a soft-spoken Californian with a dynamite-laden racquet, survived a stormy first set yesterday and then went on to blast out a 2—6, 6—2, 6—3 upset triumph over sixth-seeded Gil Hunt of Providence, R. I., in the second round of the 51st annual Meadow Club invitation tennis tournament.

Hunt unloaded seven successive service aces at the San Bernardino youth in the first set, but Hippenstiel, playing in the fourth grass tournament of his career, sharpened the sights on his tremendous volleying game in the second and third sets and hammered Hunt into submission.

Second Seeded Exit

Hunt, the second seeded entry to make his exit, had a strong backhand to match his service in the first set. But when Hippenstiel made his net stand, Hunt's backhand drives rarely passed the barrier as the Californian converted them into damaging sideline placements.

The other seeded players moved ahead with only occasional difficulty. Bobby Riggs of Clinton, S. C., romped through Bill Vogt, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—3, while Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., had a few anxious moments before eliminating Earl Cochell, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—4. They were joined in the third round by Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., a 6—3, 6—3 victor over veteran Fred Baggs of New York.

Bitsy Grant Wins

Fourth-seeded Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., won two matches to reach the third round. His victims were Victor Seixas of Philadelphia and George Judson of Phoenix, Ariz., the respective scores being 7—9, 6—4, 6—3, and 6—2, 9—7. Another in the round of 16 was Bitsy Grant of Atlanta, who took care of Harris Everett, Miami, Fla., 6—3, 6—2.

Billy Talbert of Cincinnati defeated Ed Moylan, Trenton, N. J., 8—6, 6—1, after Moylan had reached the second round with a 6—4, 4—6, 6—4 decision over George Ball, El Paso, Texas. Little Francisco Segura, champion of Ecuador, defeated E. Blair Hawley, New York, 12—10, 10—8, and repeated against Dick McKee of Miami, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

All-Star Poll For Collegian Grid Team Over

CHICAGO, July 30 (AP) — The Chicago Bears, rulers of professional football, will learn tonight just whom and what they're up against in the annual All-Star game in Soldier Field Aug. 28.

Results of a nation-wide poll, which ended last night, will be announced tonight, revealing the personnel of the squad of 1940 college seniors to oppose the Bears in the charity battle.

The Bears and the All-Stars will begin practice for the game Aug. 10, the collegians at Northwestern University and the Bears at Delafield, Wis.

The college stars polling the most votes at their respective positions will form the starting line-up against the pro champions. The latest poll tabulation indicated an All-Midwestern backfield, two Midwestern ends and five linemen from other section would open the game.

The latest tabulation follows:

Halfbacks—Harmon, Michigan, 1,189,662; Franck, Minnesota, 1,024,473.
Fullbacks—Paskvan, Wisconsin, 807,536; Piepul, Notre Dame, 743,298.
Quarterbacks — Evashevski, Michigan, 953,418; Paffrath, Minnesota, 919,854.
Ends—Rankin, Purdue, 919,856; Rucinski, Indiana, 807,527.
Tackles—Drahos, Cornell, 852,107; Pannell, Texas Aggies, 731,454.
Guards — Lio, Georgetown, 1,162,493; O'Boyle, Tulane, 961,218.
Centers — Mucha, Washington, 941,322; Gladchuck, Boston College, 896,473.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .407; Di Maggio, New York, .376.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 91; Williams, Boston, and Rolfe, New York, 83.
Hits—Di Maggio, New York, 146; Travis, Washington, 133.
Runs Batted In—Di Maggio, New York, 90; Keller, New York, 89.
Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, 31; Boudreau, Cleveland, 29.
Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 11; Travis, Washington, 10.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 25; Di Maggio, New York, 24.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 16; Kuhel, Chicago, 13.
Pitching—Ruffing, New York, 12-3; Feller, Cleveland, 19-6.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .334; Cooney, Boston, .331.
Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 72; Hack, Chicago, 71.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 120; Moore, St. Louis, 117.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 76; Slaughter, St. Louis, 68.
Doubles—Dallessandro, Chicago, 29; Reiser, Brooklyn, 28.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 9; four players tied with 7.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, and Ott, New York, 19.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 12; Hopp, St. Louis, and Handley, Pittsburgh, 10.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 11-1; White, St. Louis, 11-3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	65	30	.684	
Cleveland	55	41	.573	10½
Boston	49	45	.521	15½
Chicago	47	49	.490	18½
Philadelphia	45	49	.479	19½
Detroit	45	53	.459	21½
St. Louis	37	56	.398	27
Washington	36	56	.391	27½

Results July 29

St. Louis 3, Boston 2.
Detroit 6, New York 3.
Chicago 1, Philadelphia 0.
Cleveland 5, Washington 1

Flag Business Between Cards, Brooks Unfinished

By the Associated Press

It's a race to the finish between the St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn Dodgers this week, but they came out of their first meeting with nothing except unfinished business. With practically the entire country, except possibly St. Louis, agog over their crucial clash for control of the National League pennant race, they fought 12 innings to a 7-7 draw yesterday. This left the Cards still two games in front. Less than 11,000 customers were in Sportsman's Park for the 3½ hour show.

The Dodgers rolled away to a 6-1 lead with Jim Wasdell hitting a two-run homer in the first inning and Dolph Camilli following with his 17th and 18th circuit clouts of the season on successive turns at bat in the fourth and sixth.

In this interim big Johnny Mize, the famed St. Louis slugger, left seven runners stranded.

Big Inning

Then in the sixth the Cards took it all back with a six-run inning. Kirby Higbe, who had been wild but fortunate, gave three walks and forced in a run. Curt Davis came in and Terry Moore singled for two runs, Johnny Hopp tripled for another, then scored on a wild throw by Durocher, and Mize sent the Redbirds ahead with a homer.

In the ninth Joe Medwick, a former Cardinal, made his only hit to single home the tying run for Brooklyn. After three more innings darkness finally forced them to quit. The game was rescheduled immediately for Thursday, previously an open date.

The Pittsburgh Pirates and Cincinnati Reds, camped hopefully in a virtual third-place tie 10 games back of the first-place Cardinals, came through with triumphs.

Short Game

The Pirates scored four runs in the second inning and coasted to a 5-3 victory over the Boston Braves before rain halted play in the eighth. It was their tenth win in 11 contests.

The Giants ripped off four runs against Cincinnati's Elmer Riddle in the first three innings and then the Reds fired back with two in the fourth and five in the fifth to win while Gene Thompson held New York scoreless the rest of the way.

In the other game the Chicago Cubs, on a spree that has netted them 10 of their past 12 games, crushed the Phillies, 12-4, with Bill Nicholson hitting his 19th home run with the bases loaded and Babe Dahlgren and Stan Hack also collecting round-trippers.

While the National League was tying itself in knots, the New York Yankees gave away a 6-3 decision to the Detroit Tigers and the Cleveland Indians advanced to 10½ games from the lead.

Give 13 Passes

Four Yankee pitchers handed out 13 walks, five of them coming in one inning to force across two runs and break a tie. This slovenly work nullified Joe Di Maggio's 24th homer and another by Red Rolfe.

Cleveland conquered the Washington Senators, 5-1, with Gee Walker and Ken Keltner accounting for seven of the Indians' 12 hits. Lefty Al Smith kept nine Washington safeties scattered.

The St. Louis Browns beat the Boston Red Sox, 3-2, behind the six-hit hurling of John Niggeling. Both Boston runs came on Ted Williams' 20th homer.

The Chicago White Sox interrupted the Philadelphia Athletics' parade with a 1-0 triumph. Ed Smith and Phil Marchildon matched four-hit hurling in one of the year's finest pitching duels, but a single by Taft Wright followed by a triple by Luke Appling in the fourth decided the tilt.

Did You Know?

A member of the Baseball Writers' Association of America is entitled to a seat in the press box at all World Series games.

Cobb Takes Rubber Match

DETROIT, July 30 (AP)—As golfers, Ty Cobb and Babe Ruth have proved to be great former baseball players, but the Georgia Peach still had enough of his bunting technique and competitive spirit to take the rubber match of their links series, 3 and 2, yesterday.

Playing before 2,500 spectators at the Grosse Ile Golf and Country Club, Cobb went 15 strokes over par and Ruth soared 18 over for the 16 holes required to close out the match.

Putted Well

In the clubhouse at the finish, Bobby Veach and Davey Jones, two contemporaries of Cobb in his brilliant 22-year career with the Detroit Tigers, pumped the hand of the winner as enthusiastically as though he had punched out a game winning hit.

Except for Cobb's well-behaved putter on four greens, the match from a golfing standpoint featured two puffing left-handers who knew not where their next shots were going. In addition to being tolerant, the gallery was brave in venturing near the tees.

Ruth won the first hole, but Cobb rolled in putts of 20 and 12 feet on the next two greens. Five down with seven to play, Ruth rallied by winning two successive holes, but Cobb again put the skids on the Babe's efforts by sinking a 40-foot putt on No. 14 for the highlight of the match.

Consulted Caddie

Cobb worked hard on his game virtually every minute while the fun-loving Ruth exchanged banter with the gallery. The Georgia Peach conferred animatedly on nearly every green with his caddie, 15-year-old Peter Devant, son of the club pro.

A higher class golfing favor was provided by the once mysterious John Montague, who matched par 71, and Walter Hagen, who went four strokes over. In the doubles Montague and Ruth were victors, 3 and 2.

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The Home Forum

"Listen to the Mocking Bird"

My screened sleeping-porch is tucked under the down-sweeping branches of a giant oak that is a true bird sanctuary. All the year round, the tree's brittle green leaves and sturdy boughs act as a Mecca to birds of all sizes, shapes, and colors. In joyous flocks, they swoop down from the skies; and their songs issue perpetually from its dense shelter.

By four-thirty on summer mornings, this bird chorus, surging against my ear-drums, stirs me from restless sleep to reluctant waking. There are twitterings and chirpings and soft bursts of song of wild canaries and warblers, bush-tit and linnet. These, however, would disturb no one. This blend of songs is like the soft music to which poetry is read. It goes on, scarcely noticed, all through the day—a lovely background to living that adds unconscious beauty and richness.

* * *

But all bird songs, unfortunately, are not so muted. Again and again, from the near-by lemon grove, comes the plaintive call of the mourning dove, or the soft insistent notes of a flock of quail. The California jay, dusty gray and vivid blue, reminiscent somehow of the tattered hoboes who trudge up the railroad-tracks beyond the grove, breaks out at intervals with harsh squawking; and now and then comes the brisk rat-a-tat-tat of a red-shafted flicker, beating with his strong bill upon the oak tree's trunk in search of breakfast. While, in drifts of dry leaves under the tree, the prim brown towhee bustles like a busy housewife on cleaning-day, making as loud a crackling as though a man were scuffing through the leaves.

All of these birds' sounds, however, one might manage either to accept or simply ignore. Not so the mocking bird. Dominating all others, he insists upon being heard. Now it is the clear lilting call of the ruddy-breasted robin that we never see here on our southern California ranch—a song that takes us back to childhood and the damp tangled forests of western Washington with a robin perched on the topmost weathered spire of a venerable cedar, pouring out his joyous heart into the soft gray drizzle. Again, it is the beautiful cadenza of the meadow lark that halted us for a brief period in the springtime beside fence post or vacant lot with a golden burst of song—returning now in the perfect imitation of the mocking bird.

If only he would confine himself to such lovely songsters, we would have no cause for protest. But, no. He must go far afield for his repertoire. Over and over comes the harsh cry of the cat-bird; the insistent screech of a rusty wheelbarrow; and that—surely, that is the rasping clackety-clack of my neighbor's guinea fowls.

On sunny summer mornings, I muffle my ears under the covers, trying in vain to shut out the major and minor notes of the bird chorus—and above all the lusty imitations of the mocking bird. I think impatiently: If only all bird sounds would cease, so I might sleep in peace!

And then I remember something. The utter silence of the Arctic. White months without a bird song to break the stillness—vain efforts to recapture one in memory.

Back on the tundra, the Eskimos told us, was the great white Arctic owl. But we never heard his hooting in the village. Back on the tundra, too, a flock of snowy ptarmigan might spring up with harsh startled cries. But along the coast, above the frozen Arctic sea, there was no bird note of any kind. Nothing more musical through sunless days and moon-white nights than the long-drawn-out wailing and shrieking of a hundred sled dogs. And, through silent frozen months, how I longed for the rippling ecstasy that pours from a song-bird's throat.

I shall never forget the delight of the first bird song in that land, where the sea lay for nine months locked in ice, and the snow-drift before the big Government schoolhouse lay unmelting from one year's end to the next. It was late in June—with the tundra beginning to blotch with brown against the white, and the Arctic Ocean still a chaos of blue-white ridge and pile of ice—that I heard those first rippling notes of pure distilled rapture.

* * *

I ran to the kitchen where the double windows of winter were still on, pried them up after their long ice-sealed months. There on Kotook's cache—a spraddling affair of driftwood, piled high with sealskin boat and sled, boots, meat, and household gear, was perched a fat black and white snow bunting—Little-Bird-Come-Down-From-Heaven, as the long Eskimo name translates, accounting thus for his incredible presence out of nowhere. Perched high on an upright frame beside fox skins and polar bear hides hung to bleach, he poured out his song—promise of summer in a world still blanketed in snow. And, hearing this small visitor who had come to us across hundreds of frozen miles, the nostalgia for home, kept well under cover during long months of isolation in an Eskimo village, threatened to burst bounds.

Later the many-colored little longspurs arrived to nest under the tundra niggerheads and make the flat treeless terrain come alive with their quick dartings to and fro, their trills and twitterings—incredibly sweet to a song-starved ear. Walking across the squdgy tundra in sealskin waterboots and khaki snowshirt, armored against mosquitoes in fine-meshed veil and leather gloves, I would stoop to peer under mossy clumps at the tiny nests tucked there, to marvel that their owners had come all this distance to nest on the northern tundra. How I reveled in the lovely songs that made the warm steamy air fairly vibrate—songs of which it seemed I could never get enough.

* * *

Little then could I foresee the early golden mornings in southern California—the warm dark nights, and nights of brilliant moonlight, when mocking birds perched in my oak tree would vaunt their prowess with maddening persistence—and I would long for silence.

Recalling those birdless Arctic years, suddenly I am ashamed. When will one learn to accept life's good gifts without demanding perfection? Surely, I can overlook his more unworthy moments for the heart-warming chirrs and twitterings, the clear, sweet call of meadow lark and robin, that the mocking bird pours forth. And who can weigh the broken sleep of a few California nights against the silence of an Arctic night that lasted many months—and hesitate over his choice?

ELIZABETH CHABOT FORREST

Wild Swans in Nevada

Swans, wild and white and clarion-voiced
Once circled above us in the April air—
Do you remember? You called me,
And we stood and watched them there:
Higher than the frozen mountains
That surrounded us, and yet we heard
Clear trumpet-notes across the sky
And thrilled to know them uttered by a bird.
Often I dream that moment back again,
Wake with the startling cry recaptured,
And unwilling to awake, lie pierced with longing
For that vanished day, the strange, enraptured
Birds, the glacial air—
Your brown hand gripping my shoulder
As we stand and stare.

IMOGEN HAWTHORNE

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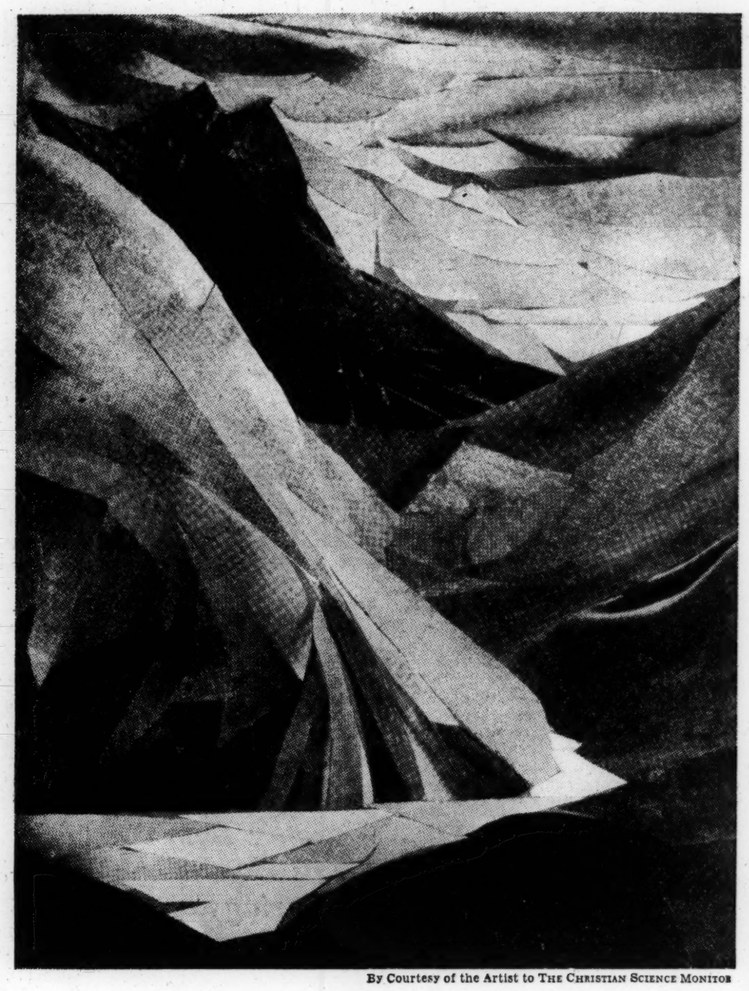

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A MOUNTAIN STREAM": *A Paper Mosaic by Timothy Hanley*

THE LONELY Welsh mountains have been the inspiration of Mrs. Hanley's monochrome paper mosaic picture, "A Mountain Stream." It is difficult to credit that so much feeling can be evoked by the cutting and pasting together of tiny pieces of paper toned from black through varying grades of gray to pure white. The black shape of the mountain rises in the background into a rain-clouded sky and the stream flows along its rocky bed, a ribbon of white widening out into a deep pool.

Lumină în Străjile Nopții

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Știința Creștină care apare pe această pagină

CARE ESTE ACELA care lovit de dificultăți nu-și dă seama că e nevoie de curaj, credință și viziune mai clară, pentru a rezista până la sosirea ceasului victoriei și păcii? Curajul moral ne va ajuta să îndurăm adversitatea cu calm și demnitate, dar curajul moral, fiind o calitate omenească, poate capitula în fața mărturiei false a simțurilor. Curajul adevărat implică speranță, hotărîre, și o convingere adâncă și trainică că ceia ce este bun este real, puternic și final. Această credință este bazată pe dreapta înțelegere a lui Dumnezeu. Ea dă la iveală evidențe substanțiale de infinita Sa bunătate întru vindecarea păcatului, durerei, lipsei, și boalei.

Găsim în Biblie pilde de ajutor cari ne vorbesc de protecția divină de care s'au bucurat bărbați și femei inspirați din vremurile de demult. Ei au rămas neatinși de calamități subite sau evidențe prelungite ale răului, atunci când s'au îndreptat cu umilință și fără rezervă către Dumnezeu în rugăciune și preamărire. David, recunoscător pentru protecția lui Dumnezeu în pustiul Iudei, a spus (Psalmii 63:5, 6), "Sufletul meu se va sătura ca de grăsime și de mâncări alese; cu strigăte de veselie te va lăuda gura mea: chiar în așternutul meu îmi voi aduce aminte de tine și în străjile nopții te voi căuta cu mintea mea."

Intr'o epocă mai târzie Pavel a solicitat pe prietenii săi din Corint să "nu primiți în zadar darul lui Dumnezeu," dar să continue "ca slujitorii lui Dumnezeu, întru multă răbdare, în suferințe, în nevoi, în strâmtorări, în bătăi, în închisori, în turburări, în osteneli, în vegheri, în posturi; . . . întru cuvântul adevărului, întru puterea lui Dumnezeu" (IIa către Corinteni 6:1, 4, 5, 7). Prin credință spirituală, rugăciune, și preamărire, lumina iubirii lui Dumnezeu a pătruns întunerecul închisorii în care zăcea Petru, legat în lanțuri. Intuiția spirituală l'a împins la acțiune, și în curând a fost liber.

Mulți astăzi se simt încercuiți de ceia ce-i înconjoară, ce le apare deprimant, limitat, sau chiar periculos. Crezările despre lipsă, inactivitate, sau nehotărîre câteodată pretind să ne facă receptivi sugestiunilor boalei, păcatului și descurajării. Alții par a fi neliștiți de pericole fizice și presimțiri sombre. Sfatul bine intenționat dar lipsit de consolare "nu te turmenta" ne eliberează foarte rar de frica ce latent împovărează gândurile. Mulți dintre acești turburați au văzut dificultățile lor dispărând când au căutat alinare în învățăturile Științei Creștine.

Această adevărată religie a dezvăluit pe Dumnezeu ca Adevăr divin infinit, Iubire, Viață, Minte. Dumnezeu este și Spirit divin, Suflet, Principiu. Omul adevărat este reflecția totală și neschimbătoare a lui Dumnezeu. Acei ce acceptă și înțeleg aceste adevărate definițiuni ale lui Dumnezeu și a omului sunt în măsură să rezolve problemele lor fiind siguri de victorie. In lumina Adevărului dezvăluit, vedem că toate fazele răului sunt crezări false, ce sunt temporare și se distrug singure.

La pagina 584 din cartea fundamentală a Științei Creștine, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Știință și Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor), Mary Baker Eddy definește, în parte, "ziuă", ca "iradiațiunea Vieții; lumină, ideia spirituală a Adevărului și Iubirii." Această "lumină, ideia spirituală a Adevărului și Iubirii," este vecinic prezentă, vecinic activă, și nelimitată în capacitatea ei de a vindeca discordia. Acest fapt este ilustrat de experiența unei femei care a suferit odată de insomnie. Această condiție anormală a fost complect învinsă prin Știința Creștină. Ea a învățat că a fi într'adevăr treaz este o calitate care reflectează Mintea divină, o formă de inteligență perfectă. Cineva poate suferi numai după urma crezării că a rămâne treaz este o condiție materială periculoasă ce are ca consecință oboseala, enervarea și decepțiuni stranii. Înțelegerea spirituală a realității divine ne dă curaj și putința de a protesta contra acesteia și tuturor celorlalte presupuse legi ale crezărilor muritoare, simtind astfel armonie. Biblia, scrierile lui Mary Baker Eddy, și literatura autorizată a Științei Creștine cari dezvălue "ideia Adevărului și Iubirii," au devenit tovarășii ei constanți în timpul orelor de noapte treză. Ea a învățat că nu există loc pentru, sau răspuns față de, sugestiunile rele într'o conștiință plină de lumină și de drepturile realității spirituale. Frica de starea de trezire a dispărut, și în curând s'a bucurat de un somn normal.

Știința Creștină răspunde nevoilor întregii omeniri. Intr'un "proces" alegoric, în Science and Health Mary Baker Eddy scrie (p. 435), "A veghea lângă patul durerei în exercitarea unei iubiri care 'este împlinirea legii',—făcând 'altora câte voiți să vă facă vouă oamenii,'—aceasta nu este călcare de lege, fiindcă nici o prescripțiune omenească sau divină, nu consideră că e drept să pedepsești un om fiindcă face bine."

Cu câtă rugăciune trebue să căutăm lumina Adevărului și Iubirii, dacă oboseala, nesiguranța, sau ispita greșelii ne dau impresia că întunecă inspirația și fac inutil efortul nostru de iubire! Iubirea divină nu este niciodată absentă, dar totdeauna prezentă și activă. La toți și în orice loc și ceas, Dumnezeu îndestulează cu tot ce e bun. Nu există adevăr în crezarea superstițioasă că se află vitalitate sau inteligență în materie.

In întunecimea din Ghetsemane, Isus a dorit sprijinul spiritual al prietenilor săi. Dar în loc să vegheze cu dânsul, ei au dormit. Isus atunci i-a ertat cu înduplecare, și sprijinindu-se numai pe Dumnezeu, a manifestat forță divină pentru a înfrunta încercarea ce se apropia. Relațiuni personale, oricât ar fi ele de apropiate și scumpe, nu pot satisface nevoia omenească de curaj, înțelepciune, și îndurare. Este vecinic-prezentul Hristos, Adevăr, ce adevărat alină pe cel ce plânge, vindecă bolnavii, și deschide ochii celor spiritual orbiți. Intr'o scrisoare adresată unei filii a Bisericii lui Hristos, Științistă, Mary Baker Eddy scrie (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany—Prima Biserică a lui Hristos, Științistă, și Miscelanee, p. 184), "Prosperitatea Sionului este foarte prețioasă în ochii Iubirii divine, ce stă străjă neobosită asupra lumii."

Informațiile referitoare la literatura Stiintei Crestine în limba română, se pot obtine dela Societatea de Editură a Stiintei Crestine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Landscape in Rain

GREEN, REEDY SWAMPS; fields, fertile but flat, cultivated in patches that made them look like magnified kitchen gardens; belts of cut trees, formal as pollard willows, skirting the horizon; narrow canals, gliding slow by the roadside; painted Flemish farmhouses; some very dirty hovels; a gray, dead sky; wet roads, wet fields, wet housetops; not a beautiful, scarcely a picturesque object met my eyes along the whole route; yet to me, all was beautiful, all was more than picturesque. It continued fair so long as daylight lasted, though the moisture of many preceding damp days had sodden the whole country; as it grew dark, however, the rain recommenced, and it was through streaming and starless darkness my eye caught the first gleam of the lights of Brussels.—From "The Professor," by CHARLOTTE BRONTË.

Fashions Among the Labrador Indians

WHEN MR. SMITH arrived at North-West River, the Nascopies had already come down from the interior with their furs, dwelling in the numerous skin-covered lodges arranged in a wide circle near the post. . . .

They spoke a dialect of the Cree language, almost identical with that spoken on the North Pacific coast. In person they were generally tall, straight, graceful, of light complexion, and pleasing features. By some it was credited that these Labrador Nascopies had a tinge of French blood in their veins. Even beyond other savages was their passionate fondness for dress; their native garments were of softest buckskin, moulded to the figure, decorated with brilliant pigments, and embroidered in silk, with designs representing birds, flowers, and natural objects. A scarlet sash was worn over the tunic about the waist, the flowing ends of which reached to the knees. The squaws were attired in petticoats and trousers of a cut and quality much inferior to that of their lords' and masters'. On their heads were tall conical caps of bright-hued flannel, ornamented with beads and sometimes with bears' and eagles' claws. The style of dressing the hair differed from that of other tribes, the women parting theirs behind, drawing it forward and dressing it in oval-shaped bunches on either side of the head, while the men wore theirs in queues, decorated with beads, and terminating in a bead tassel. An indispensable article of dress was the long fur gauntlet, which was held in place by a thong passed over the shoulders. Gradually a number came to adapt the dress of the whites, but countenanced only the finest cloth, and that of the gaudiest colours. Chief Thomas Chimo, who succeeded Chief Paytabais, was partial to lace. . . .

Nomadic in their habits, the Nascopies rarely lingered even in midwinter for more than a week in one spot. In every direction they traversed the snow-clad forests, setting their traps wherever game seemed prevalent, or tracking the caribou in his mossy feeding-grounds.—From "The Life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal," by BECKLES WILLSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Light in the Night Watches

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO that is beset by trouble does not realize that courage, faith, and clearer vision are needed in order to endure until the coming of the hour of victory and peace? Fortitude will help one to bear adversity with calmness and dignity, but fortitude, as a human quality, may surrender to the false testimony of material sense. True courage involves hope, resoluteness, and a deep, abiding conviction that good is real, powerful, and final. This faith is based on a right understanding of God. It brings to light substantial evidences of His infinite goodness in the healing of sin, sorrow, lack, and disease.

Many helpful incidents are found in the Bible which tell of the divine protection enjoyed by inspired men and women of long ago. They were unharmed by sudden calamities or protracted evidences of evil, when they turned humbly and unreservedly to God in prayer and praise. David, grateful for God's protection in the wilderness of Judah, declared (Psalms 63:5, 6), "My soul shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatness; and my mouth shall praise thee with joyful lips: when I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the night watches."

In a later age Paul entreated his friends in Corinth to "receive not the grace of God in vain," but to continue "as the ministers of God, in much patience, in afflictions, in necessities, in distresses, in stripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, in labours, in watchings, in fastings; . . . by the word of truth, by the power of God" (II Corinthians 6:1, 4, 5, 7). Through spiritual faith, prayer, and praise the light of God's love pierced the gloom of the prison where Peter lay, bound with chains. Spiritual intuition roused him to action, and he was soon free.

Many today feel bound by an environment which appears dull, limited, or even dangerous. The beliefs of lack, inactivity, or indecision sometimes claim to make one receptive to suggestions of sickness, sin, and discouragement. Others seem to be harassed by physical dangers and dark forebodings. The well-meant but comfortless counsel to "stop worrying" seldom relieves the fears lying latent in thought. Many of these troubled ones have seen their difficulties disappear when they have sought relief in the teachings of Christian Science.

This true religion has revealed God as infinite divine Truth, Love, Life, Mind. God is also divine Spirit, Soul, Principle. The real man is God's full and unchanging reflection. Those who accept and understand these true definitions of God and man are able to solve their problems with assurance of victory. In the light of revealed Truth, all phases of evil are seen to be false beliefs, which are temporary and self-destructive.

On page 584 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy defines "day," in part, as "the irradiance of Life; light, the spiritual idea of Truth and Love." This "light, the spiritual idea of Truth and Love," is ever present, ever active, and unlimited in its capacity to heal discord. This fact is illustrated by the experience of a woman who once suffered from insomnia. This abnormal condition was completely overcome through Christian Science. She learned that true wakefulness is a quality which reflects divine Mind, a mode of perfect intelligence. One can seem to suffer only from the belief that wakefulness is a dangerous material condition and brings penalties of fatigue, nervousness, and strange delusions. Spiritual understanding of divine reality gives one courage and ability to enter a protest against this and all other supposed laws of mortal belief and thereby experience harmony. The Bible, the writings of Mrs. Eddy, and the authorized literature of Christian Science, which reveal "the idea of Truth and Love," became her constant companions during the wakeful night hours. She learned that there is no room for, or response to, evil suggestions in a consciousness filled with light, with the rights of spiritual reality. Fear of wakefulness disappeared, and a normal amount of sleep was soon experienced.

Christian Science appeals to all mankind. In an allegorical "trial," in Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 435), "Watching beside the couch of pain in the exercise of a love that 'is the fulfilling of the law,'—doing 'unto others as ye would that they should do unto you,'—this is no infringement of law, for no demand, human or divine, renders it just to punish a man for acting justly."

How prayerfully one should seek the light of Truth and Love if weariness, uncertainty, or sympathy with error seems to dim inspiration and render fruitless one's labor of love! Divine Love is never absent, but ever present and active. To all in every place and hour, God supplies all good. There is no truth in the superstitious belief that vitality or intelligence is in matter.

In the gloom of Gethsemane, Jesus longed for spiritual support from his friends. But, instead of watching with him, they slept. Jesus then tenderly forgave them, and relying upon God alone, manifested divine strength to meet the approaching ordeal. Personal relationships, however near and dear, cannot fulfill the human need for courage, wisdom, and grace. It is the ever-present Christ, Truth, which truly comforts the mourner, heals the sick, and opens the eyes of the spiritually blind. In a letter to a branch Church of Christ, Scientist, Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 184), "The prosperity of Zion is very precious in the sight of divine Love, holding unwearied watch over a world."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

"We Who Can Wield No Sword"

We who can wield no sword
War with the written word,
Out of ideas create
Weapons to vindicate
Freedom, and give the lie
To evil's tyranny.

Though we may proudly rise
Into no dauntless skies,
Still can uplifted thought
Whisper to war-distraught,
Sorrowing human-kind,
Courage and peace of mind.

EDGAR NEWGASS

With the Appearing Of Liberty

WHAT ARCHIMEDES SAID of the mechanical powers, may be applied to reason and liberty: "Had we," said he, "a place to stand upon, we might revise the world."

The revolution in America presented in politics what was only theory in mechanics. So deeply rooted were all the governments of the old world, and so effectually had the tyranny and the antiquity of habit established itself over the mind, that no beginning could be made in Asia, Africa, or Europe, to reform the political condition of man. Freedom had been hunted round the globe: reason was considered as rebellion: and the slavery of fear had made men afraid to think.

But such is the irresistible nature of truth, that all it asks, and all it wants, is the liberty of appearing. The sun needs no inscription to distinguish him from darkness, and no sooner did the American governments display themselves to the world than despotism felt a shock, and man began to contemplate redress.

The independence of America, considered merely as a separation from England, would have been a matter of but little importance, had it not been accompanied by a revolution in the principles and practice of government. She made a stand, not for herself only, but for the world, and looked beyond the advantages which she could receive. . . .

From the rapid progress which America makes in every species of improvement, it is rational to conclude that if the governments of Asia, Africa and Europe, had begun on a principle similar to that of America, or had they not been very early corrupted therefrom, those countries must by this time have been in a far superior condition to what they are.—From "Rights of Man," by THOMAS PAINE.

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Intimate Message: Washington

What Price Senators and Congressmen? ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Sh! Don't say it out loud, but Senators and Congressmen are beginning to talk about voting themselves a raise in pay.

Year-round sessions, plus new taxes and increased office activity are beginning to make their $10,000 a year look rather small to many members, but whether they dare to swell non-defense spending by boosting their own salaries is another matter.

Except for three years during the depression, when they took salary cuts along with other Federal employees, United States Senators and Congressmen have been getting $10,000 a year for 16 years now.

Salaries for service in the upper and lower Houses have been equal and both have been receiving the 20-cents-a-mile travel allowance. In clerk-hire allowance there has been a difference. A Senator, since he is supposed to serve the entire State instead of just one district, is allowed six clerks, with $13,922 in salaries, ranging from $1,800 to $3,900.

A House member gets a flat $6,500 clerk allowance, from which he is expected to hire two or three assistants.

To most people a 20-cents-a-mile travel allowance sounds exorbitant when coach travel these days costs only two cents a mile. Yet many Congressmen exceed that allowance and have to draw from their own pockets these days when business here and speeches back home keep them hopping back and forth. The Government pays the Congressman 20 cents a mile for only one trip to and from each Congressional session, and it doesn't provide for his wife and children.

And There Are Taxes, Too

Other members of Congress are living beyond their budgets. Heavy mails on the war situation have necessitated extra clerk hire. Long-distance telephone bills have mounted. Nearly every day now, important constituents come to Washington and expect to be taken to lunch at the Capitol. Washington apartments at $100 or $200 a month have to be retained all year round now instead of just for six or seven months.

Then there are taxes. Two years ago the Supreme Court wiped out the theory of reciprocal tax immunity, and today a member of Congress pays both State and national income taxes, just as any ordinary citizen. In addition, many Congressmen are charged with annual assessments to the political party that elected them. Party chiefs let them know at the time of their election that a contribution of $1,000 or more a year will be expected of them while they are in office. Many a Congressman will tell you he made more profit out of a $1,500 law practice than a $10,000 job in Congress.

The propriety of Congressmen voting themselves a raise out of the taxpayers' money has often been raised. Senator Borah once refused to partake of a Congressional pay raise, until an election had intervened and he had been returned to office by his constitutents.

In the Constitution there is a prohibition against appointment of a Senator or Representative to a civil post for which a salary raise has been voted during his term of office, but no bar against the authorization and acceptance of a salary increase at any time during his Congressional term.

Increase Gradual But Steady

It's interesting to note how Congressmen have treated themselves down through the years. The increase has been gradual but steady, keeping pace with the increased cost in American living. Only twice have there been setbacks—one in 1873 when Congress tried by a "salary grab" to raise its pay from $5,000 to $7,500 but was forced back to $5,000 again the next year by public opinion and again during the 1932-35 session when it took a voluntary cut from $10,000 to $8,500 that was gradually restored.

In the early days of the republic, members of Congress were paid only for the days they actually attended sessions. The rate was $6 a day and close tab was kept on their attendance.

Nowadays being a Senator or Representative is more of a year-round job than it has ever been before. Last year Congress didn't adjourn at all. It probably won't this year. Many Congressmen are more than earning their $10,000 salaries and having a difficult time living within them.

Does that mean they ought to suggest a wage increase for themselves? Probably not if they're good politicians and want to hold on to those $10,000 jobs a few more years.

The white collar class in the United States is bound to feel pinched between mounting living costs and salaries that don't increase proportionately. Probably they'll expect their Congressmen to suffer along with them.

The Country Speaks: New England

From This Lakeside ..... *By W. Clifford Harvey*

The voice of New England is best heard on vacation, when one has both the time and the inclination to listen. It is the voice that is continually calling to apartment-ridden families in the city to "come into the country" and either buy that abandoned farm house with the sagging porch or get themselves a cozy, rustic campsite alongside a two-mile view of open lake front.

For the past two weeks I have been hearing that voice from the porch of one such camp. Far from the roaring headlines telling of European conflict, I have listened intently to the lapping of lake waters upon a wooded shoreline, the lonely piping of the whippoorwill, the satisfied croaking of "Old Honky" the frog from his secluded home underneath the pier.

Free From a "National Emergency"

Across the lake, two miles as the crow flies, automobile headlights threw rockets of light into the twilight-darkened skies as they rushed over the Pittsfield ridge. The cars were too far away for me to hear the motors and thus break my reverie with an undertone of city civilization. The restful voice of rural New England had so completely isolated my thoughts that it was hard for me to believe that out beyond the hills was the rumbling of a growing "national emergency."

In such spots as New England provides for the vacationist, a bicycle is even better than walking. You can cover more ground than you can on foot without losing that satisfying intimacy with the countryside. We had three bicycles, to meet the requirements of myself, my wife, and a friend. They carried us down back roads seldom used by anyone other than the farmers. We rested by roadside, sitting on stone walls, beside rushing mountain streams or underneath great spreading elms. We understood more and more why New Englanders are buying "homes in the country," why hundreds of families in the cities are making it possible to own two places, one in the city and one in the country, and why others who rented places in the cities spent years saving up for a small spot in the country.

The country pace is slow, but time passes quickly under the spell of rural New England. Our bicycles had to be sent home by railway express, six miles to the nearest station. I asked the next-door farmer if he wanted to make some money.

"What you got?" he asked, without enthusiasm.

"I've got three bicycles I want to send to the railroad station in Pittsfield. Can you accommodate us?"

"Sure thing . . . I'll be over after supper and get them."

I tried to explain that this was a "pay" proposition. He eyed me curiously.

"You ain't lived in the country much, have you?" he asked.

"I've been in the country enough to know the farmers try to live on a shoestring," I answered.

Lesson in Friendliness

"That's not it," he said. "I grow all I need to eat, and I have a good all-year-round shelter here on the lake. Why should I ask you to pay me for doing a favor? We people in the country get our fun out of helping each other. Just because you are from the city makes no difference to us."

He came and got the bicycles after working in his fields all day. He carted them six miles to the station, left them with the agent, put a receipt in the mail for us, and came six miles back to his camp. Rural New England had spoken again in terms that rebuked my city-bred sense of values.

Perhaps one day when folks start reconstructing a peaceful world, they could do with a good portion of New England's farm philosophy. At least, it gave me some refreshment to realize even in these times that people are living side by side in a spirit of helpfulness, and getting enough fun out of it to look forward to the next day, and the next, with a feeling of neighborly zest.

To Change the Subject:

And What of Finland? ..... *By Jessie Arndt*

That question, so often repeated in the past few weeks, recalled to me again two gatherings in Washington. The first was a luncheon held just after the close of that little country's courageous defense of her independence. The Finnish Minister to the United States, Hjalmar Procope, had been asked to discuss the outcome of the war. Finland's brave part in it was too well known to need description.

With eyes that seemed to look beyond us to vision the people of his homeland, he stood before us and explained the terms of the peace. He told how approximately one-tenth of the territory of Finland had been signed over to the conquering neighbor nation; how the Finnish Government was now looking ahead, staunchly facing the task of rehabilitation of war-stricken areas and the care of the homeless people who had left the lost area and moved to the interior onto what was still the soil of Finland.

He spoke solemnly of the stupendous task. "But," he said, "my Government remains independent—my people are still a free people."—And one knew that this was the triumph despite military defeat.

He reminded us that of all the little democracies invaded by aggressor nations, Finland alone remained free.

Luncheon Lesson

The second gathering was a luncheon given for the benefit of Finnish relief. The committee had announced that the menu would be such as would now comprise the one meal a day in Finland.

It was in the early spring and snow, whipped by a north wind, swept around me as I went the few blocks to the hotel. Feeling ready for a good meal after a brisk walk, I did not relish the prospect of the meagre and unattractive menu. I found myself thinking I might step into a restaurant on my way back and supplement the meal with food more to my liking. Ashamed ever to have harbored such a thought, I banished it and determined to eat what was set before me, without one murmur of complaint, remembering that there were those who had no choice and were thankful as I hardly knew how to be, for even that.

Aid for Children Sought

When I reached the hotel, I discovered plans had been changed. The proprietor had refused to serve such a meal as the committee requested because of its probable reflection on his cuisine. Instead, little white bowls with exact portions of meat, flour, fat and other items in the Finnish ration were on display. . . . Finland's regular diet too poor to be served at a war relief benefit in an American hotel! That alone spoke volumes.

The Finnish Minister, on this occasion, told of the plight of hundreds of war orphans, children in whose hearts was the same love of freedom that had taken their fathers to the front in defense of their homeland. With its great national problems, his country needed aid in caring for them. They would need food this coming winter and there was a way of getting it to them then, he said.

As he talked, we recalled how Finland had adways paid her debts, how she had developed her own resources and established social reforms. We felt with him the inspiration of his country's valiant stand against oppression. It was consistent with hundreds of years of Finland's history. It was the character of the Finnish people written on the pages of world events.

We felt a reverence for Finland and for principles of its people—principles embodied in their Government and national life.

When we left the hotel, the snow had resolved into a cold rain. Days that followed were warmer. Spring came and the stride of events in Europe focused attention on other courageous little nations which, with Finland's example before them, resisted the invaders to the end.

A Shattered Peace

Now the summer, and the swift circle of war has brought Finland again into the spotlight, obliged to stand once more against the power which signed a peace with it but shattered it with bombs. . . . And Germany, too, is fighting Russia, but Russia did not first invade Germany. Neither did Germany go to the aid of Finland in its earlier brave struggle.

And what of Finland? Has it become over night a totalitarian nation? Has it abandoned its love of freedom, its national honor and its integrity to join arms with a neighbor who has repudiated all of these?

The proclamation of it's President, Risto Ryti, on June 20 gives an answer: "We are ready to fight for our freedom—we will not fight for any other interests, only for Finland."

In the words of the committee, "For Finland, Inc.," may be found the same answer differently phrased: "Finnish troops being engaged in fighting a country which is also fighting Germany, shall in no way affect our determination to continue the work of this organization."

Finland need hardly spend her funds on propaganda to explain to her friends in the United States that she loves democracy. She has built up large capital of honor, justice, integrity and courage in her policies at home and abroad—a currency which we accept in our land without discount. We, too, love freedom and justice and the heart of America unites with those, the world over, who cherish it.

Aluminum—What It Is and How It's Obtained

Vital defense material is nature's most abundant metallic element—But it's always found in chemical combination with other minerals—And processing it into usable forms is quite a task.

By Max K. Gilstrap

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Amid the rattle of pots and pans Uncle Sam sat down today to try and figure out how many airplane propellers, mess kits and anti-aircraft searchlights he could make out of the metal which he will save because of the scrap which the Nation had dumped on his doorstep in a nine-day aluminum shower for the defense of democracy.

From the mountainous array of trays, fruit bowls, hair brushes, pocket combs, thimbles, Venetian blinds, lighting fixtures, picture frames, desk sets, collar buttons, toothpaste tubes and pieces of sheet metal, it appeared that the 20,000,000-pound quota he had hoped for had been greatly exceeded.

But what pleased Uncle Sam more than the abundance of aluminum was the enthusiastic way in which the people had responded in a time of emergency.

Probably if the average Boy Scout, housewife, taxi driver or other person who scouted for aluminum during the past nine days had been asked to define the metal he would have said, "Aluminum is aluminum." But the term covers a wide diversity of parts.

No 'Isolationist'

In the first place, aluminum is the most abundant metallic element found in nature comprising about 8 per cent of the earth's crust. But unlike other metals such as iron, copper and gold, it is never found in an isolated state; instead it is always in chemical combination with other elements. In fact aluminum's "abhorrence for isolation" kept it locked in the earth until 1825, when the Danish chemist, Hans Christian Oersted, coaxed it from its prison by gently heating aluminum chloride and potassium amalgam.

So laborious was the early method of processing aluminum that a pound sold for $545. Later experiments lessened the price to $17 in 1859, when the world's yearly production was exactly two tons. But it was not until 1886 that Charles Martin Hall, just graduated from Oberlin College, developed a process which revolutionized the industry and made aluminum available at less than 20 cents a pound.

After experimenting for several months with an odd assortment of battery jars and equipment Mr. Hall passed an electric current through some cryolite, a sodium aluminum fluoride mineral, with aluminum oxide dissolved in it. As the aluminum oxide was separated into its component parts of aluminum and oxygen the young chemist found to his delight some shiny globules in his crucible. These bits of metallic aluminum became the crown jewels of a new industry.

While aluminum occurs in most clay, or kaolin, a particular abundance of it has been found in bauxite, a mineral compound of aluminum, oxygen and chemically-combined water; and more recently in alunite, a hydrated basic aluminum and potassium sulphate found in great abundance in western United States.

Bauxite Needed

Since a method of producing aluminum from alunite is only in the formative stage, bauxite is the ore chiefly sought throughout the world in the present crisis. Pod-like in form it is found in great quantities in Arkansas and to lesser extent in Georgia, Tennessee, Massachusetts and Virginia. But the largest supply is imported from Surinam, Dutch Guiana in South America.

At these localities open and underground mining are employed to extract the lumpy and fine-grained mineral which is loaded onto mine cars for transportation to the mill for crushing and washing to remove clay with its silica impurity. The bauxite is then poured into drying kilns to drive off moisture and is ready for shipment to refineries for further processing.

In the commonly-used Bayer refining method the washed, crushed and dried bauxite is ground into powder, mixed with a hot solution of sodium hydroxide or caustic soda and pumped into large pressure tanks or digesters. Here the caustic soda dissolves the aluminum hydroxide leaving a sodium aluminate solution. Filtering and precipitating this solution in tanks as high as a five-story building gives fine crystals of aluminum hydroxide which become alumina upon further heating.

To change the powdery alumina into metal aluminum enormous quantities of electricity are required so the material is shipped to places where power is plentiful such as Niagara Fall, N. Y., and to the Southeast where the TVA is located. Recently new plants have been constructed in the Pacific Northwest to take advantage of the electricity from giant generators being constructed near Grand Coulee Dam.

Final Process

Final reduction of alumina to metallic aluminum involves the dissolving of the former in a bath of cryolite which separates it into its component parts of oxygen which passes off and metallic aluminum which remains. The metallic aluminum is tapped into mixing ladles and cast into individual "pigs" which are further purified by remelting and then cast into ingots for use in industry.

Qualities of aluminum which make it especially valuable for use in defense are lightness, high reflectivity for heat and light, strong resistance to corrosion, high thermal and electrical conductivities and good workability.

No other metal can be obtained in so many different forms and its products include those fabricated by every metal-working process. It is rolled into sheets ten times as thin as newspaper. It is stranded into cable for transmission lines, rolled into structural shapes and extruded, like squeezing toothpaste, into airplane parts. Even rivets and nails are manufactured of aluminum while powder is used in making paint.

Among defense materials, aluminum is king.

Johnston & Johnston; Margaret Bourke-White

The Story of Aluminum in Pictures

How aluminum is transformed from raw ore into vital air power. First (top left), bauxite ore, containing aluminum, is extracted from the ground by open-pit mining. Then it is put through a refining process (top center), in which clay impurities are removed by washing. The next step is dissolving the ore in hot caustic soda (upper right) and pumping it into tanks, where aluminum hydroxide settles out. The resulting material is dried and heated to obtain metallic aluminum (center), which is tapped into mixing ladles as individual "pigs," from which ingots are cast. The finished metal is then cast into molds to serve as various parts of airplanes. At the lower left mechanics are shown assembling an aluminum wing on a bombing plane. And at the lower right an aluminum propeller is extracted from a mold.

Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—Music, Stage, and Dance

Beery, Colman, Robinson In Casts of New Pictures

Ronald Colman will be making one of his rare appearances on the screen this week at the Keith Memorial in "My Life with Caroline." The film, which is described as a marital comedy, introduces Anna Lee in her first American picture in the role of the wife. Mr. Colman is the publisher husband who is forever rescuing her from entanglements. Charles Winninger, Reginald Gardiner, and Gilbert Roland are among the players in the supporting cast.

"Her First Beau," the companion feature at the Keith Memorial beginning Thursday, will have Jane Withers, Jackie Cooper, Edith Fellows, Josephine Hutchinson, and William Tracy in the principal roles.

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'Barnacle Bill'

At the State and Orpheum starting today the principal feature will be "Barnacle Bill," with Wallace Beery heading the cast. Marjorie Main now has a role which seems to compare with that once played by Marie Dressler in "Min and Bill." Among the other players are Leo Carrillo, Virginia Weidler, Donald Meek, Barton MacLane, Connie Gilchrist, and Sara Haden.

The other feature is "Time Out for Rhythm" with Rudy Vallee, Ann Miller, Rosemary Lane, and Glen Gray and his Casa Loma Band.

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Robinson and Raft

At the Metropolitan beginning Thursday the chief feature will be "Manpower," with Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich, and George Raft in the starring roles. The story is about a pair of rough linemen and the woman with whom one of them fell in love. In the cast are Alan Hale, Frank McHugh, Eve Arden, Barton MacLane, Walter Catlett, and Joyce Compton. Raoul Walsh directed for Warners.

The companion feature will be "Kisses for Breakfast," which is described as a story about an amnesia victim, done in the comedy vein. Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyatt, and Shirley Ross head a cast which includes Lee Patrick, Jerome Cowan, and Una O'Connor.

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'Moonlight Sonata'

At the Fine Arts Theater it is announced that "Moonlight Sonata," in which Paderewski is to be hear playing such piano music as Chopin's Polonaise in A Flat Major, Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody, his own Minuet in G, and Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata," will conclude its engagement Saturday.

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'Kiss the Boys Goodbye'

The film adaptation of "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," which is now at the Metropolitan, will move Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. Don Ameche, Mary Martin, Rochester, and Oscar Levant are the principal players. Also moving from the Metropolitan is "Shining Victory," with Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson.

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At the Exeter

Begining Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "A Woman's Face," with Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas, and "West Point Widow" with Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson.

At Hollywood Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

In Hollywood Bowl's second week Bruno Walter's concert was heard by the largest audience ever gathered to hear a symphony program in the Bowl. For ten minutes after the appointed hour late comers crowded in, making necessary a delay in the program.

The latter half of the program was devoted to works of Dvořák, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of that composer's birth. His Symphony No. 5 ("New World"), was perhaps the most logical choice for a major work. Walter, conducting without score, emphasized its lyrical qualities. Its folk-like character finds a happy setting in the Bowl, accenting its most deeply felt moments of inspiration. The three Slavonic Dances (A flat major, E minor, and C major) that closed the program were delightfully presented.

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The three preceding items were Wagner excerpts, the Prelude to "Lohengrin," the "Siegfried Idyl," and the Prelude and Love-Death from "Tristan und Isolde."

The opening program of the week was sponsored by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, with Nathaniel Finston, the studio's musical director, conducting, and Lionel Barrymore as narrator in a performance of Prokofieff's setting of "Peter and the Wolf." The over-long list also included the Rhapsodic Dance, "The Bamboula," by Coleridge-Taylor; "Romeo and Juliet" Overture by Tchaikovsky; "Symphonic Pictures, after the Legend of Sleepy Hollow," by Jaromir Weinberger, and a three-piano version, with orchestral accompaniment, of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue." It was the first western performance of the Weinberger work, which seems to be a pleasant composition, not too closely related to Washington Irving's famous tale. The evening as a whole was one of a showmanship that failed to register with a fair-sized audience.

Thursday night featured Artur Rubinstein as piano soloist in Brahms' Concerto in B flat, with Georg Szell again leading the orchestra. The pinnacle was achieved in the lovely Andante. Rubinstein was also heard in three Chopin numbers (Nocturne in F sharp, Waltz in C sharp minor, and Polonaise in A flat), and in a sheaf of extras. His colossal technique and keen artistic sense made their performance wholly enjoyable.

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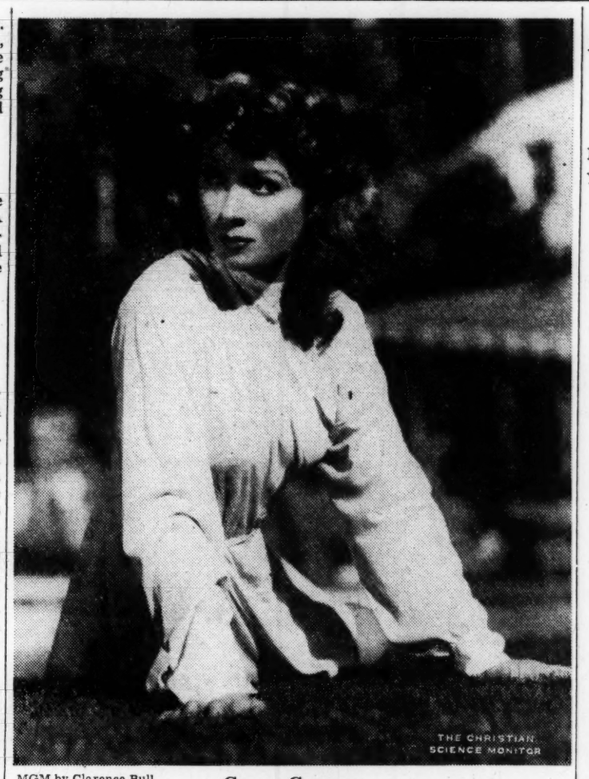
Mr. Szell, making the second of his two appearances, conducted the Overture to Weber's "Oberon," and Smetana's Symphonic Poem, "The River Moldau," in which the brilliance of his gifts is shown to advantage. He is an excellent musician with a thorough understanding of orchestral leadership, revelling in numbers that demand crisp phrasing and precise execution.

The management is evidently pleased with its attempt to increase interest in the symphony concerts, and its policy of blocking 10,000 seats for 25 cents each is meeting with wide approval. The attendance of hordes of young people on symphony night augurs well for the future of the Bowl, which depends entirely upon gate receipts for its continuance. Not only do they show interest, but they seem to be musically informed, with keen appreciation for that which is best. The two remaining concerts by Bruno Walter are eagerly awaited.



MGM by Clarence Bull

Greer Garson

She will be seen at the State and Orpheum in "Blossoms in the Dust" after the current engagement of "Barnacle Bill."

Attack on 'Enemy' Force Ends As 26th Returns to Edwards

Military and defense news of New England in brief:

YD Completes Maneuver—Terminating an attack on a mythical enemy near the Massachusetts-Rhode Island line, the 26th Division's 18,000 men concluded maneuvers today and began preparations for a return to Camp Edwards.

Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Commanding officer of the 6th Army Corps, said the two-day action was the first of a long series which would average two a week for the next year. The troops, he added, made many mistakes, both of omission and commission, and they were carefully recorded for future elimination. General Truesdell said he was pleased with the spirit of the troops and with their high morale.

The return to camp was not expected to be completed until late tonight or early tomorrow morning.

Yesterday, with the Army Chief of Staff looking on, the Yankee Division moved into the combat area and established contact with the "enemy." During the day General Marshall visited a number of positions selected as command posts and talked informally with umpires of the maneuvers.

Before leaving for Washington, General Marshall told umpires for the maneuvers that "the glaring fault of maneuvers like these has been the failure of the command to keep the lower commands sufficiently aware of what it wants to do."

Admiral's Bon Mot—On an inspection tour of the Fore River Yards of the Bethlehem Steel Co. yesterday Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, stopped several times to ask workers about their jobs and to pose for photographers. Asked what the Admiral had talked about during an inaudible conversation, one worker replied: "The Admiral's a regular guy, but all he said was that the papers always take these pictures but they never print them."

Navy Seeking Land—The Navy is looking for seven square miles of land for ammunition storage in Hingham, Cohasset, Norwell and Scituate, it has been announced by Herman A. MacDonald, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works. A Naval ammunition depot is already located in Hingham. The Public Works Commissioner said that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall soon would ask the Legislature, at the request of Secretary of the Navy Knox, to consent to the land taking in addition to another two square miles in South Weymouth as a site for a Navy lighter-than-air "blimp" base.

Maine Pilots Recruited — Maine pilots owning or having use of planes were given an opportunity today to participate in the State's fast-growing defense program. The Adjutant General's department issued a call for volunteers to comprise an airplane observation force. Assistant Adjutant General Lester M. Hart said the unit would report the exact situation in instances of public disaster, civil disturbances, or invasions by land, water, or air. He estimated 80 pilots would be available.

Army Base Moonlight Sail—The personnel of the Army Base, South Boston, is sponsoring a moonlight sail on the S. S. Steel Pier to be held Aug. 20. Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, and members of his staff are planning to attend. Miss Helen M. McGrath, secretary in the CCC Adjutant General's Office is in charge of tickets.

ARP for Industry—An air raid precautions school for instruction in the protection of industrial plants will be held at Massachusetts Institute of Technology Aug. 5 through Aug. 7, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety has announced. Lewis O. Barrows, former Governor of Maine, now living in Massachusetts, will be director of the school. Enrollment will be limited to 100 a session and the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee will repeat sessions as long as the demand requires.

De Mirjian

Miriam Marmein

To begin weekly performances at the Out-Door Dance Theater at Manomet, Mass., on Aug. 8.

Special Vote In Maine On 'Gas' Tax Rise

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 30 (AP)—A special election appears possible for referendum action on a proposal to increase the State gasoline tax and to select State Senators from Kennebec and Cumberland Counties to fill vacancies caused by resignations.

Senator Carl F. Fellows of Augusta relinquished his legislative duties to accept the position of Assistant Attorney General to handle legal matters for the Highway Commission.

Senator Gail Laughlin of Portland, veteran woman Legislator, resigned after being appointed Recorder of Supreme Court Decsions.

Gov. Sumner Sewall indicated he would call a special election for referendum action to increase by one-half cent the State's four-cents-a-gallon "gas" tax.

The proposal, scheduled to become law last Saturday but held up by referendum petitions filed by the Maine Automobile Association, was approved by the Legislature last April when the Governor signed the bill.

Sponsors proposed to have the additional funds used to reimburse the State in taking over from municipalities certain highway and snow removal costs, provided for under a companion bill operative if the gas tax plan gets approval of the voters.

Refugee Group at Work

Through a plan sponsored by the Experiment in International Living, a group of European refugees is established at Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., for the summer. Until Aug. 22, the drama and music groups will produce plays and give concerts, as well as conduct classes. There is a group of young American undergraduates who will play minor roles in the productions. On Aug. 9, 10, 16, and 17 there will be open-air performances of "Everyman" on the campus before Bard Chapel.

The Experiment in International Living, founded 10 years ago by Donald B. Watt at Putney, Vt., has as its purpose in these work and study groups, four main objectives: "First, to help the victims of race prejudice to re-establish their lives in the U. S. A. Second, to do a piece of constructive work for some community. Third, to study some interesting subjects for the fun of it. Fourth, to enjoy the life and the people of another part of our country.

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"The ultimate purpose of the drama group is to demonstrate that the average citizen, given the coaching of available European professionals of great experience and ability, can find great satisfaction in the expression of his own artistic growth and at the same time, through the medium of the stage, contribute to community recreation of a high order."

Head of this summer's foreign teaching staff is Dr. Ernst Lothar, director of productions, who was formerly Hofrat in Austria and dramatic critic on the Neue Freie Presse. Dr. Lothar has had a distinguished career as head of Max Reinhardt's Theater in der Josefstadt, and managing director of staging and acting at Reinhardt's seminary.

Nelly Adler, who studied at the University of Vienna and the Academy of Dramatic Art, has appeared with the Volks-theater in Vienna, and on Broadway in "From Vienna" and "Reunion in New York."

Alfred Durra, a native of Breslau, studied singing under Guttentag and dramatic art under Ludwig Masson. He has directed many plays for stage and radio, and since coming to this country has played the lead and directed "Nathan der Weise" by Lessing, for New York City College.

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Arthur Lessac won acclaim for his feat of teaching English in two months to the refugee cast of "From Vienna." He has sung on the concert stages of New York, Buenos Aires, and other cities; and has taught speech and voice at the New Theater school to the cast of "Pins and Needles."

Co-author of "From Vienna" and "Reunion in New York" is Werner Michel, a native of Detmold, Germany. Mr. Michel studied at the universities of Berlin and Paris, and at the Academy of Music in Berlin. He was with the official German radio as author, composer and director; and also taught at the Scala stage academy. Since coming to America he has written a serial for WMCA, "Three From the Other Side."

Henry Swoboda is an eminent European conductor. He began his career with the Amsterdam opera festivals, and has conducted operas at Düsseldorf, Barmen-Elberfeld and Münster. He has also conducted the Dresden, Vienna and Berlin orchestras. He has appeared as guest conductor in Holland and in England and since coming to this country has conducted in Toronto, Canada.

The students registered for the course come from Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Washington, D. C., and represent Goucher, Sarah Lawrence, Wells, and Bard colleges.

Except in the case of the director Mr. Lothar, no compensation other than board and lodging is promised the refugee faculty for their summer's work, unless profit accrues from their plays.

New Oriental Dancer at Lee

An unexpected addition to the International Dance Festival programs at Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass., on Friday and Saturday afternoons this week, is the first appearance in the United States of Seiko Sarina, just arrived from Lisbon.

Miss Sarina, who will offer three Oriental dances, is said to have built her reputation in China, Japan, Malaya, and India. She and Anton Dolin first met in Singapore when he was on his way to Australia in 1938. Mr. Dolin, co-head with Alicia Markova, of the International Dance Festival and School, is presenting her, and also Billy Skipper, recently of "Panama Hattie," who is spending his third summer as a student at the Jacob's Pillow School. Mr. Skipper will perform a solo dance.

Another "first" and the featured event in this, the fourth pair of performances in the International Dance Festival, is the joint appearance of Irina Baronova and Mr. Dolin, dancing together for the first time in the United States. Their program will include the pas de deux from the ballroom scene, the third act of "Swan Lake," and a Russian dance; four solos by Miss Baronova—"Danse Mélancolique," "Dance of the Snow Maiden," "Russian Dance" and "Russian Baba"—and a single solo by Mr. Dolin, said to be his first composition, "Hymn to the Sun."

The festival performances begin at 4:45 p. m. and end at 6. Tea is served at 4.

© Paramount

Mary Martin

In the film version of "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," moving Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

325 Become Citizens at Boston

Approximately 325 persons became American citizens yesterday at the Federal Building in Boston Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford welcomed the new citizens to their new status. Included in the group was Prof. Rudolf Carnap, a professor at the University of Chicago, and his wife. Dr. Carnap, who was born in Germany, came to Harvard University five years ago, taught for four years at the University of Chicago, and during a leave last winter, was a visiting professor at Harvard University.

Dr. and Mrs. Carnap were Czechoslovakian citizens.

Also in the group was Mrs. Irma Calnan of Belgrade, Yugoslavia, a Czech citizen, and the wife of Don Calnan, Vice-Consul of the United States, formerly stationed at Belgrade. Mr. and Mrs. Calnan left Belgrade after the German invasion.

Herman Wiederhold, a German who received his Ph.D. in Philosophy from Boston University in June, also was admitted. He came to the United States as a student of Boston University in 1934.

U. S. Athens Missionaries Decide to Return Home

All Americans attached to the American Board of Foreign Missions in Athens, Greece, have decided to leave for home as soon as they can obtain travel permits from German and Italian officials, it is announced at the Board's headquarters in Boston.

Mabel E. Emerson, Missions Secretary for the Near East, in making the announcement, expressed her belief that the Board's personnel would soon be able to escape the war zone. The American Board is an agency of the Congregational Church.

Edison Prepares To Step Up Power

Frank D. Comerford, President of Boston Edison Company, has announced a further expansion of the Company's generating facilities. Orders have been placed with General Electric Company for another 50,000-kilowatt, high-pressure steam turbo-generator, for delivery in July, 1943.

This new unit, a duplicate of the 50,000-kilowatt turbo-generator ordered a year ago for delivery in 1942, will be installed in Boston Edison's new plant on the Mystic River in Everett, on which construction is now in progress.

"While our present reserve capacity is entirely adequate," Mr. Comerford said, "it is necessary in the power business to look a long way ahead. We believe that the national defense program will be carried forward even if there is a cessation of hostilities abroad, and we wish to be prepared for any emergency. Deliveries of equipment now ordered will add 118,750 kilowatts to our existing capacity, and we believe this will keep us well ahead of any probable increase in demands, with an adequate margin of reserves."

Music Notes

The chamber concerts at South Mountain, Pittsfield, for the first three weeks of August have been advanced from Sunday to Friday afternoons, according to recent practice, in order to avoid conflict with the concerts of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival. The chamber concerts will be given by Mrs. Coolidge's South Mountain Quartet. Assisting artists will be Marcel Grandjany, harpist, on Aug. 1; Katherine Bacon, pianist, on Aug. 8, and Harold Bauer, pianist, on Aug. 15. Albert Spalding will be soloist at the final concert, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 24.

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Orrea Pernel, violinist, and Bruce Simonds, pianist, will give a concert Sunday afternoon at the Cummington School, Cummington, Mass.

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"Traviata" is the bill of the current week of the opera season at Chautauqua, N. Y. Also scheduled are six symphony concerts under the direction of Albert Stoessel, and a production of Elmer Rice's "Flight to the West."

Stage News

Probably Boston will get the tryout engagement of Eddie Cantor's new musical show, "Banjo Eyes," according to report in New York. The show is to have a two-week out-of-town booking before opening in New York Tranksgiving week at the refurbished Hollywood Theater. Albert Lewis is the producer, and Warner Brothers and Mr. Cantor, it seems, are financially interested in the production.

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A special performance of "Mr. and Mrs. North" will be given for men at Camp Edwards Tuesday by the Monomoy Theater at Chatham. Two hundred men, the capacity of the theater, will be transported from the camp to Chatham in Army trucks.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Bringing Up Baby," Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 2, 5, 8:10. "Rage in Heaven," Ingrid Bergman and Robert Montgomery. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45.

Fenway—
"Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Three Sons o' Guns." Marjorie Rambeau and Wayne Morris. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:35, 9:35. "Power and the Land." 1, 3, 5, 7, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—
"Scattergood Pulls the Strings." Guy Kibbee. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. "Tom, Dick, and Harry." Ginger Rogers, Burgess Meredith. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 7, 10:15. "Information Please." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 10:05.

Kenmore—
"There Goes My Heart," Fredric March and Virginia Bruce. 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Marked Woman," Bette Davis and Humphrey Bogart. 2:45, 6:20, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche, and Oscar Levant. 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Shining Victory," James Stephenson, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Bride Came C. O. D." James Cagney and Bette Davis. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "The Great Commandment," Albert Dekker. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Ann Miller. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "Three Sons o' Guns," Marjorie Rambeau and Wayne Morris. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart. 9:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:55, 9:55. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo and Ramon Novarro. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:45.

Scollay—
"Bride Came C. O. D." James Cagney and Bette Davis. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "The Great Commandment." Albert Dekker. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Pete Smith." "Sun Valley Sports." travel. Bill. "Bob Chester." "Sailing." "Andy Clyde." latest news reels and other shorts. Continuous 9:40 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State—
"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 1, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Ann Miller. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Melody Ranch." Gene Autry and Jimmy Durante. "I'm Still Alice." Kent Taylor. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"War in Africa." "Pete Smith's Flying Lesson." "Western Rodeo." "Delhi." "Sailing." cartoons and a 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Murder By Invitation." W. Ford. 11:15 a. m., 2:21, 5:27, 8:33. "Dirty Faces," James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and Ann Sheridan. 9:30 a. m., 12:36, 3:42, 6:48, 9:44.

Tremont—
"Hired Wife." Rosalind Russell. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:50. "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland. 9:40 a. m., 1:40, 5:35, 9:35.

Uptown—
"One Night in Lisbon." Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. Dick Powell, and the Andrews Sisters. 3:11, 6:30, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Sunny." Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon and D. Morgan. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly, John Loder. "Six Lessons from Madam LaZonga." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sunny." Anna Neagle. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Susan Foster. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 6:35, 9:30. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Cleveland Circle: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland, "A Shot in the Dark." Nan Wynn and Ricardo Cortez. 2 and 7:45.

University: "In the Navy," Dick Powell and the Andrews Sisterse. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Lucky Devils." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Tight Shoes," J. Howard. "The Black Cat." 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney. 3:29, 9:29. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan, Rita Hayworth and Ralph Bellamy. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Flames of New Orleans." Marlene Dietrich. 3:08, 7, 9:46. "Blonde Inspiration." 1:49, 8:27.

Park: "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 3:30, 9:30. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 2, 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Caught in the Draft," Hob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Susan Foster. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Rebecca," Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine 2:55, 8:40. "March of Time." 2:30, 8:15.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Devil Bat." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgombery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3, 6:20, 9:40.

Mystic: "Devil Commands." Boris Karloff. 1:55, 7:55. "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. 3:05, 9:05.

Maplewood: "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy. 1:45, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Broadway Limited." 1:55, 7:50. "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 3:15, 9:05.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. 1:45, 8. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:31, 9:46.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Men of Boys' Town," Spencer Tracy. "Scattergood Baines," 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 2:30, 8:30. "Back in the Saddle." 3:55, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye and John Payne. "Reaching for the Sun." 1:30, and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 3:45, 9:30. "Million Dollar Baby." 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "There's Magic in Music." Susanna Foster and Allan Jones. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "The Roundup," Richard Dix.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Broadway Limited." Victor McLaglen and D. O'Keefe. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. **Strand:** "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane.

REVERE—Boulevard: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 8.

Revere: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni and Gene Tierney. "The Gay Caballero." Cesar Romero. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Repent at Leisure." Kent Taylor and Wendy Barrie. 2 and 8.

Central: "Men of Boys' Town." Spencer Tracy. "Blonde Inspiration." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas. "Thief of Bagdad." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Ahern and Kay Francis. "Land of Liberty." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Cowboy and the Blonde." "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and L. Darnell. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Rita Hayworth. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Song of the Wolf," Michael Whalen and Grace Bradley. 2:09, 8:09. "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. 3:32, 9:32.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "In the Navy," Dick Powell and the Andrews Sisters. "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "Shot in the Dark." 1:30 and 7:30.

Watertown Square: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Double Date," E. Lowe. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. Also special short feature. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "There's Magic in Music." Susanna Foster and Allan Jones. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Ramparts We Watch." "The Gay Vagabond." Roscoe Karns. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Meet John Doe" Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 3:28, 7:53. "Mr. Dynamite." Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. 2:18, 6:33, 10:06.

New Trawler's Launching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, July 30 — The fourth of a fleet of 10 trawlers, building at the Maine Shipyard Corporation plant at South Portland for F. J. O'Hara & Sons, Inc., of Boston and Portland, will be launched at 5:30 p. m. tomorrow. It is to be named Boston College.

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Russell Hardie

With the Lakewood Players at Skowhegan, Maine.

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Commerce and Finance

Senate Would Restrict Government Power Over Farm Surpluses

Business and Industry

Commodity Price Upturn Troubles Bank

Commodity prices since the first of the year have advanced more than during the preceding 16 months of the war, says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"This accelerated rate of increase" continues the letter, "is causing considerable concern since it indicates that we may not be able to keep prices within reasonable bounds and, in consequence, may run the risk of repeating the disastrous economic experience of other major wars.

War Stimulus

"War time provides a powerful stimulus to commodity prices because of the huge military needs which are superimposed upon a normal economy. The amount appropriated and authorized for defense purposes, together with orders placed in this country by the British, is around $51,000,000,000, and further demands for funds are expected. Next year this country is scheduled to spend $23,000,000,000 on defense alone.

"Largely in consequence of the huge government spending, income payments to individuals are running at the annual rate of $85,000,000,000, or $9,000,000,000 more than a year ago. Pay rolls are mounting and for the first five months were nearly one third larger than in the same period of 1940.

"Furthermore, this huge increase in purchasing power comes at a time when the money supply—currency in circulation and demand deposits—is double that of 1933 and $15,000,000,000 above the boom period of 1929. This inflationary material has remained dormant for a long period because of the surplus of goods and man-power. This situation is changing rapidly. Most industries are operating at or near capacity and labor shortages are growing. The dormant forces are becoming dynamic.

Prices Important

"With such a background, the question of price control is highly important but at the same time is most difficult to carry out. It must be tackled on a broad front and on a fundamental basis. Attempts have been made to place a ceiling on a selected list of commodities but this piecemeal method is unsatisfactory. This was clearly demonstrated when a ceiling originally established on cotton cloth was lifted to a new level because of the advance that had in the meantime taken place in the raw material. The problem has been made more difficult by the fact that while one department of the government is engaged in fixing industrial prices, other Federal agencies are boosting farm prices and wages.

"Nothing short of an over-all ceiling would serve as a brake on rising prices, and even such a far-reaching measure, including the rigid rationing of consumer goods, would not be effective. So long as purchasing power outstrips production, prices will rise. It is essential, therefore, to channel surplus consumers' funds into taxation, investment in defense bonds or enforced savings and thus automatically have less available for the consumer to spend on his own requirements.

Need Sound Credit

"Finally, effective price curbs are dependent upon a sound credit set-up. Excess reserves of member banks should be lowered by increasing requirements against deposits and thus reduce the surplus funds that exert an inflationary influence. Installment credit terms should be restricted by further increasing the initial payment and shortening the maturity and, in this way, discourage consumer buying.

"State and local governmental costs as well as all non-defense expenditures of the Federal Government should be cut to the bone. As surplus workers are being rapidly absorbed by industry, serious consideration should be given to lengthening the working schedule and removing penalties for overtime during the period of the emergency. As prices of certain imported commodities advance beyond a reasonable level, tariff rates should be lowered and the surplus stocks of farm products held by the Government released.

"Since the country has been called upon for an all-out defense effort, the pressure of no group should be allowed to stand in the way of carrying out the necessary policies to attain this objective. As the upward price movement is gaining momentum it is essential that price curbs be applied in time and on a broad basis. To wait until the consumer feels the pinch may be too late as the cost of living lags anywhere from six to twelve months behind basic commodity prices. The behavior of prices during the period that lies ahead may have a profound influence upon determining our economic strength for years to come.

Silesian-American Corp. Unable to Pay on Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—Silesian-American Corporation announced it would be unable to pay principal and interest on its $2,509,500 bonds Aug. 1 as planned.

The corporation, holding company for zinc and coal mining properties in German-occupied Poland, gave as the reason for failure to pay the Federal Treasury denial of a license which would have permitted a New York banking firm to loan the company $2,200,000.

Anaconda Copper Mining Company through a subsidiary has stock control of Silesian-American. As a part of the plan which failed to materialize, it would in effect have sold control to Swiss interests.

Promoted

K. D. Smith

Appointed assistant to T. G. Graham, Vice-President in charge of B. F. Goodrich Co. factory operations. Mr. Smith formerly was technical superintendent of the tire division of the company.

Aluminum Shortage To Cause Reduction In Radio Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—The aluminum shortage will cause a sharp reduction in the number of radio sets manufactured, E. R. Stettinius, Jr., priorities director, said, but a limited quantity of the metal will be made available for maintenance and the making of some new sets.

The July allotment of aluminum for radio purposes was 110,000 pounds, of which 70,000 pounds represented scrap. The radio industry's average monthly consumption of aluminum in 1940 was 333,000 pounds.

Mr. Stettinius said that the industry would be required to resort to substitutes as rapidly as possible and that in future months allocations of aluminum would be decreased.

Meanwhile, the paper and pulp industry, which already has agreed voluntarily to reduce its consumption of chlorine by 10 per cent, was told that the reduction must be increased to 30 per cent to release that amount of the chemical for defense purposes.

Chlorine is used to bleach pulp and officials said that some magazine and book papers might soon have a yellowish hue. They assured newspaper publishers, however, that there was no prospect of a shortage of news print.

Officials estimated that defense requirements for paper boxes, alpha cellulose for powder making, and other products of the paper and pulp industry would increase consumption by 2,000,000 tons this year and an additional 2,000,000 tons next year.

Goodrich 6 Months' Net $4.31 a Share; 26c Paid in 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—B. F. Goodrich Co. reported net profit in the first six months of $6,646,033, after charges, Federal income and excess profits taxes and a reserve of $1,000,000 for contingencies. This was equal to $4.31 a common share and compared with $1,362,691, or 26 cents a common share, in the like period of 1940.

The company reported net sales in the first half amounted to $98,005,059, an increase of 45.2 per cent over last year, after excluding sales of European subsidiaries in both periods.

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The B. F. Goodrich Co., through a newly-organized defense subsidiary, will operate a $35,000,000 ordnance plant on a 24,300-acre tract near Texarkana, Texas.

President John L. Collyer of Goodrich announced that 8,000 construction workers would start building the plant immediately. The Goodrich subsidiary, the Lone Star Defense Corp., will draw on Goodrich personnel to supervise operations.

The giant plant will load bombs and shells, Mr. Collyer said. Construction contracts have been awarded Winston Bros. Co. of Minneapolis, C. F. Haglin Sons Co. of Minneapolis, the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Works of Leavenworth, Kan., and the Sollitt Construction Co. of South Bend, Ind.

Taxes Cut Net Of U. S. Steel For Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—The profits of United States Steel Corp., reflecting provision for proposed higher taxes, dropped sharply in the second quarter of this year, while production expanded to new high records, well in excess of the totals of World War years.

The big steel company—accounting for more than a third of this country's capacity—reported net profits of $24,814,751 for the three months ended June 30, compared with $36,559,995 in the preceding three months. The total, however, was still well ahead of the $19,201,008 reported for the June quarter of 1940.

The profits for the latest quarter, after preferred dividends, amounted to $2.12 a share on the common stock, but the board of directors again ordered a common dividend of only $1 a share, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Aug. 20, as in previous quarters. This disbursement to common stockholders totals $8,703,252.

Record Quarter Shipments

Total operating profit for the latest quarter was $64,051,689, nearly three times the $22,009,147 reported for the same period of last year, but deductions of $32,800,000 to allow for federal income and excess profits taxes, together with other charges, cut this total to less than half.

Shipments of finished steel for the June quarter were 5,101,606 tons, highest for any quarter on record, 3 per cent above the March quarter, and 59 per cent over the June period of last year.

Average number of employees in the three-month period was 295,047, and the total pay roll was $147,905,290, compared with 240,257, and $100,736,396, respectively, in the same part of 1940.

Operations for the three months averaged at 102.4 per cent of rated capacity.

The company laid out $44,200,000 during the first half of this year for additions and betterments of properties, and as of June 30, last, had unexpended balances on all authorizations for property additions and replacements of $176,600,000.

Net profits for the first six months came to $61,374,746, against $36,315,003 for the first half of 1940. For the latest half year, total funds set aside to provide for Federal income and excess profits taxes were $44,600,000 and for state, social security and other taxes, $30,961,671.

Defense 60 P. C. of Total

Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board, said the corporation's unfilled orders for finished steel equalled six months operations on the basis of present shipments.

Mr. Olds said that direct and indirect defense orders, including shipbuilding, were more than 60 per cent of the total.

Discussing the raw materials, Mr. Olds said the scrap situation was serious.

"The shortage of scrap is retarding production of steel today," he said. "Our own position is fairly comfortable. We have, however, exported so much scrap during the last four or five years that there just isn't a very large supply."

Mr. Olds explained that the steel corporation, as a result of its many operations, produces a great deal of its own scrap.

"As regards manganese and tin," Mr. Olds said, "I don't think any one knows what will be the effects of the Far Eastern situation on supplies. The situation gets tighter all the time."

Export business in the first half of 1941 was about 10 per cent of the total, Mr. Olds said, as compared with about 20 per cent in the comparable 1940 period. He indicated most of the exports were going to Britain.

Turning to production he estimated the Steel Corporation ingot capacity at 29,720,000 tons annually. He said there had been no change in the situation as regards expansion of capacity.

Pullman, Inc., Buys Back 517,298 Capital Shares

NEW YORK (AP)—A call for a meeting of stockholders Aug. 26 has disclosed that Pullman, Inc., has purchased 517,298 of its capital shares at $29 each under its recent offer to buy. Included were 44,800 shares sold by Richard K. Mellon, a director of the corporation.

The stockholders will be asked to reduce capital from $154,982,640 to $132,115,880 by retiring 571,669 no-par capital shares, of which 54,371 were acquired prior to the offer. The stock would become authorized for reissuance.

Corporation Earnings

Quarter Ended June 30

	1941 Net	1940 Net	Net per Com. Share 1941	1940
Bendix Aviation	$3,603,033	$2,361,539	$1.71	$1.11
General Railway Signal	195,904	122,037	.50	.37
Hanna (M. A.)	825,333	714,069	.65	.54
International Silver	†363,603	‡137,216	†3.03	‡.49
National Biscuit	2,494,937	2,411,613	.33	.31
National Cash Register	828,618	618,960	.51	.38
Penick & Ford	384,559	190,146	1.04	.52
Pittsburgh Coke & Iron	227,690	143,029	.33	.18
Shattuck (Frank G.)	170,522	*68,605	.14	...
Shell Union Oil	4,208,151	4,135,788	.32	.28
Union Carbide & Carbon	10,796,494	9,503,470	1.16	1.02
Wurlitzer (Rudolph)	220,663	73,107	.48	.12
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	4,765,996	4,576,197	2.72	2.61
Six Months Ended May 31				
General Tire & Rubber	1,004,443	280,563	1.77	.39
Six Months Ended June 30				
American Steel Foundries	2,067,719	1,666,525	1.74	1.40
Anaconda Wire & Copper	1,410,519	497,259	3.34	1.18
Babcock & Wilcox	1,850,063	1,474,905	2.75	2.19
Bliss & Laughlin	424,298	348,218	1.58	1.29
Congoleum Nairn	1,171,325	760,582	.94	.61
Consolidated Retail Stores	251,431	169,212	.57	.33
Fruehauf Trailer	1,137,977	519,583	2.64	1.17
Hanna (M. A.)	1,572,543	1,104,307	1.23	.76
Kinney (G. R.)	207,331	25,530	.19	.40
Otis Elevator	1,490,419	1,783,629	.64	.79
Parmalee Transportation	**52,044	**113,744	...	...
St. Joseph Lead	2,518,057	2,576,820	1.29	1.32
Shell Union Oil	7,829,945	9,440,947	.60	.65
Simonds Saw & Steel	1,188,703	758,373	2.39	1.52
Sloss-Sheffield Steel	863,464	572,543	7.83	4.20
Symington-Gould	470,383	603,283	.59	.75
White Motor	791,355	743,529	1.26	1.19
12 Months Ended June 30				
Baldwin Locomotive	2,486,344	1,734,344	2.26	1.55
Bendix Aviation	11,687,229	6,613,180	5.55	3.16
Lehigh Coal & Iron	1,848,300	138,811	.96	.07

* Net loss. † Exclusive of Canadian subsidiary. ‡ Including Canadian subsidiary. ¶ Before 1941 estimated and 1940 Federal income taxes.

Acute Consequences to Japan Seen in U. S. 'Freezing' Order

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Freezing of Japanese assets in the United States, the Netherlands East Indies, and Britain is not considered here as important in itself as in its implications. Japanese assets here are estimated at only around $130,000,000, in contrast with a trade which involved 1940 imports of round $200,000,000 of Japanese goods into the United States and exports to Japan of round $260,000,000. Furthermore, the American system of export controls already forms an effective means available to Washington to stop Japanese takings in this country of war essentials.

In fact, export control has been slowly cutting off for a year Japan's takings of strategic materials. Aviation gasoline and airplanes were long ago placed under a "moral embargo." Then under the Export Control Act of June, 1940, scrap steel was embargoed to Japan in October, and numerous other items in subsequent months until ordinary gasoline and lubricating oil remain practically the only important war materials being obtained here. Latest step has been the ban placed in June on Japanese takings in drums, not in bulk, of petroleum products from the American East Coast. Meantime, for exchange reasons, Japan has cut her takings of all non-military products to the bone and transferred her cotton purchases to Brazil where the price is lower.

See Drastic Consequences

Nevertheless, developments in the silk market seem to anticipate that the "freezing" will have drastic consequences. The assumption seems to be that the use by the Japanese of cash balances in the United States derived from the sale of silk will be so circumscribed by the U. S. Treasury's niggardly granting of licenses to pay out these balances, that there will be little point in Japan's exporting silk to America.

There is no ban on silk imports here. In fact, they are virtually the only Japanese product which enter the United States duty free. And the "freezing" order does not itself create any ban on exports. It simply requires a Treasury license for Japanese use of Japanese balances. Yet the silk trade seems under the impression that there will be little or no further import of silk.

That is because actual use of the freezing order, to refuse licenses to use the Japanese balances, is obviously contingent on the Japanese abandonment of their southern military and naval movement, and such abandonment is not expected. Moreover the action of Batavia in canceling its trade agreement with Japan seems to indicate that the Dutch are preparing to shut off Japanese oil, which would be futile if California oil were not also shut off.

Japan Short of Materials

Oil is not the only war essential Japan has been taking. During the first quarter of this year, while her takings of military nonessentials were still further cut, she took increased amounts of lead, borax, phosphate rock, copper, and iron and steel semimanufactures, and machinery. The United States, however, is now seriously short of most of these itself and they are no longer being exported to Japan, but California oil is still plentiful and, in that respect, almost unique.

The extraordinary staying power of the Japanese economic system is indicated by Japan's continued aggression in the face of steadily dwindling sources of war essentials. Until the German attack on Russia, for instance, Japan is supposed to have been sending food, in which she is most nearly self-sufficient, across Siberia in exchange for German machine tools, precision instruments, and arms. Now that is cut off.

Japan has also been obtaining wool and wheat from Australia, cotton from India, tanning extracts from South Africa, and tin and rubber from the East Indies. London, however, reports gradual curtailment or complete stoppage of a large number of exports to Japan, including ferrous and nonferrous metals, rubber, cross-bred wool, and so on, and American efforts are now directed toward cutting Japan's sources for these in South America.

Affects U. S. Less

The effect of a virtual severing of Japanese-American trade relations is much lighter in the United States, which depends on Japan only for silk. From two to four months' supply is estimated to be on hand. Silk is essential to powder bags, the only known substance that will completely burn without fouling the gun, but parachute silk can now be made from rayon. And 90 per cent of the civilian use of silk is in women's hosiery, where nylon has now expanded to 15 per cent of the supply and where cotton can be substituted for tops and feet.

The World War favored Japan's military expansion, since it preoccupied the countries which might block her. But it greatly hampers her economy and her development of the yen bloc, from which she expected to export heavily into sterling area and the North American continent in exchange for the sinews of war, which are now wanted at home and so are being withheld from her.

The yen block has not developed into a self-sufficient economic empire. Japan originally went into China for markets, but has found it necessary to curb her own exports there of war essentials, and has found it difficult to get essentials from the mainland, where the investment of billions of yen have produced in the main only short-staple cotton, silk of uncertain grade, and soy beans, and where shortages of power, exploitable labor, rolling stock and port facilities have made exploitation doubly difficult.

Defense Needs for Chlorine to Be Filled Ahead of Civilian Orders

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government directed that defense needs for chlorine be filled ahead of civilian orders, which means that writing paper, books and magazines soon will have a yellowish hue.

Chlorine is used not only to bleach paper but also to make dry-cleaning materials, anti-freeze compounds and premium gasoline. E. R. Stettinius, Jr., priorities director, said that certain civilian uses of chlorine, however, would be exempted from the full priority control.

Study Reductions

The publishing industry, which uses about 25 per cent of the chlorine output, has agreed to voluntary restrictions on its consumption. The paper industry has agreed, Mr. Stettinius said, to an initial cut of 10 per cent which is expected to result in a difference of about five per cent in the shadings of paper. Further reductions are being studied.

The annual production of chlorine, estimated at 700,000 tons, is ample for defense needs, Mr. Stettinius said, but is insufficient for all civilian demands. Between 30 and 50 per cent of the output is now believed to be going into defense orders, where it is used for smokeless powder, gasses and smoke-screen materials.

Mr. Stettinius also modified the priority control over rubber to prevent hardships on small processers. Some 247 firms which consumed less than 10 tons a month were permitted to disregard the stipulated cuts in consumption. Special adjustments for August were granted about 86 other firms, most of them in defense work.

Meanwhile rising tin prices and the possibility of failing imports from the Far East prompted the government to call on manufacturers to cease buying tin for a time, while Price Administrator Leon Henderson gave notice that a price ceiling may be imposed shortly.

Must Use Up Stocks

Manufacturers have been requested "not only to refrain from increasing their stocks but also cease replacing their current consumption" until half their present supply is used up. The request laid emphasis on the fact that prices have prevented the upbuilding of the government's tin stock pile.

Mr. Henderson's office noted that the price of tin has jumped from 53 to 55 cents a pound in the last several days. The government buying price of 50 cents a pound, established by the Metals Reserve Company, is a fair one, Mr. Henderson said. He expressed hope that the price would become stabilized around that figure.

Another New Power Production Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production again edged into a new record high at 3,183,925,000 kilowatt hours during the week ended Saturday, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

This compared with output in the preceding week of 3,162,586,000 kilowatt hours, and was 15.3 per cent more than the 2,760,935,000 produced in the comparable 1940 week.

New England topped other areas with an increase over 1940 of 22.3 per cent. Increases in other districts were: Mid-Atlantic 12.8 per cent, Central Industrial 19.2, West Central 10.5, Southern States 16.2, Rocky Mountain 10.3 and Pacific Coast 9.8.

Consol Engineering Has Agreement With Sperry

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Engineering Corp. of Pasadena, Calif., will take over the work of the Sperry Gyroscope Company in the vibration and strain measuring equipment field under terms of an agreement just announced.

The equipment, which has widespread use in the aeronautical industry, is employed by engineers to study scientifically the causes of vibration and to measure the extent of strain. The sources are diagnosed in an effort to eliminate them.

Herbert Hoover, Jr., president, and E. E. Hoskins, chief engineer, signed the agreement for Consolidated Engineering, while R. E. Gillmor, president, and Preston Bassett and R. B. Lea, vice-presidents, represented Sperry.

American Wire Call

NEW YORK—The American Wire Fabrics Corporation has notified holders of its first morgage 7 per cent 20-year bonds, Series A, that it will redeem on Sept. 1 all the issue outstanding at 101 at the Chase National Bank.

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
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Barclay 7-8300

AAA Officials Oppose Senate Farm Measure

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Administration farm officials used their influence with agricultural forces in the House today in an effort to head off Senate-approved legislation which would deprive the Government of wide powers to control market supplies—and consequently prices—of cotton and wheat.

Attached to a House-enacted wheat marketing quota bill, the legislation would "freeze" Government-owned stocks of cotton and wheat until the present national emergency has passed. Consequently, the Agriculture Department could not sell such commodities either to prevent runaway prices or to liquidate its stocks to get back money invested in them.

The Government now owns more than 6,000,000 bales of cotton and 160,000,000 bushels of wheat. These commodities were acquired through foreclosure of Government loans to farmers.

Recent sharp advances in cotton prices have led the department to consider plans to sell some cotton in the open market in the event quotations went beyond what officials considered proper.

Aides of Claude Wickard said both he and President Roosevelt were opposed to measures which would in any way restrict present Government control over crop surpluses. They expressed the belief that the freezing proposal voted yesterday by the Senate would be rejected by House members of a conference committee to which the legislation is expected to be submitted.

The Senate also added an amendment which would lift restrictions prohibiting the use of excess quota wheat as feed or seed. Under present law, farmers who produced more than their 1941 marketing quotas of wheat must store the excess or pay a 49-cent-a-bushel penalty if they sell or use it.

Secretary Wickard, in a letter to Chairman Fulmer (D-SC) of the House Agricultural Committee, expressed opposition to the Senate proposal on the ground that it would make noncompliance with the AAA crop control programs "attractive" and would "discriminate" against farmers who cooperated with the programs.

The Secretary, on the other hand, approved the House measure as it stood before amendment by the Senate. This measure would permit farmers to market free of penalty an amount of excess quota wheat sufficient to make up the normal production of their 1941 AAA acreage allotment.

Takes New Post

Conway Studios

Benjamin T. Moffatt

Elected a Vice-President of the Hewitt Rubber Corp. Mr. Moffatt was previously Eastern Division Manager for the company.

Daily Crude Oil Output Increases 182,990 Barrels

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 182,990 barrels to 3,865,365 for the week ended July 26, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas production was up 197,340 to 1,428,610, with East Texas increasing from 71,945 to 367,965. Kansas gained 2,900 to 241,950; Michigan, 990 to 41,520, and eastern fields, 600 to 112,100.

California production declined 2,000 to 638,250; Oklahoma, 6,300 to 415,450; Illinois, 930 to 332,540; Louisiana, 8,260 to 312,355, and the Rocky Mountain area, 1,870 to 107,070.

G. E. to Build New $20,000,000 Plant

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP)—Construction is to be started here in about a month of a new $20,000,000 General Electric Company plant for manufacture of turbosuperchargers for engines for the U. S. Air Corps. Charles E. Wilson, President, inspected the site recently.

Company officials said the new plant would be 800 feet long by 500 feet wide.

OPM and Auto Trade Confer On Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—William S. Knudsen and Leon Henderson, who have differed over methods of curtailing automobile production, conferred jointly with representatives of the industry and agreed that output during the next three months probably would have to be cut more than 20 per cent.

The Director of the Office of Production Management and the Administrator of Prices and Civilian Supply called on automobile makers to submit additional information on truck output and on the timing of the transfer of labor to the $2,000,000,000 worth of defense work which the industry has undertaken.

Definite allocations on production of 1942 models will be made when the data are available, officials said.

"Preliminary passenger car production schedules for the months of August, September and October were discussed," the OPM said in a statement, "and it was the general feeling of the Government representatives that the industry's tentative production schedules were too high and would probably have to be adjusted."

The industry has agreed to a cut of about 20 per cent below 1941 model production which was proposed by Mr. Knudsen, who has since intimated that a further curtailment would be necessary. Mr. Knudsen opposed too sudden restrictions, however, on the ground that they would create unemployment.

Mr. Henderson proposed a tentative program calling for a cut approximating 50 per cent. However, he asked for only a 20 per cent cut during the first three months of the model year.

Accordingly, it had been believed generally that any cut greater than 20 per cent would not be put into effect until November.

Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Henderson were joint hosts at a luncheon attended by members of their staffs and the automobile representatives. The meeting was presided over jointly by them both and they announced that the two offices would confer further on the problems involved in restricting production.

Canadian Firms Fined

EDMONTON, Alberta (AP)—Thirty-six Canadian tobacco manufacturers, wholesalers, and jobbers were fined a total of $210,000 under conviction by the Alberta Supreme Court of operating a combine. The fines were imposed by Justice S. J. Shepherd.

"Inside America"

30 articles
Aug. 4-Sept. 8, 194[illegible]
by
Richard L. Strout
Washington Correspondent

also, during the same period

"A STITCH IN TIME"

30 articles
by
Henry E. Ashmun
A lawyer gives helpful legal counsel and sound business advice

Every day, in '41, America is changing. What is going on here? The national defense program is reaching into all walks of life; factory workers, farmers, big and small town folks are growing more conscious of a community of interest and a common job to be done. This crystallizing American spirit is reported by Richard L. Strout, after a 6-weeks swing around the country. Remember Mr. Strout's "Claverly Street" stories? The same friendly, homely touch is in these articles, plus his understanding of national problems gained in years on our Washington staff.

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What It Means to Uncle Sam
R. H. MARKHAM sees it at work in Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica; and finds, in a rambling journey through those countries, revealing signs of our common danger and our common responsibility.
30 ARTICLES

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 650,000
Previous day's sales 962,710
1941 volume to date 79,938,779
1940 volume to date 133,040,915

Stocks Regain In Part Early Morning Drop

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Selling was the dominant force in leading financial markets today and chief coloring came from a near-collapse in cotton futures.

Prices for the staple plunged down about $5 a bale from early levels after publication of President Roosevelt's message to Congress requesting broad authority to establish price ceilings to head off inflation.

Other speculative staples weakened with cotton, but stocks, lower in the early proceedings inclined toward an irregular recovery after the President's recommendations were disclosed. Steels came back after a fairly sharp dip.

Rubbers showed independent firmness and rails were in forward momentum at the close. The trading pace was slow throughout, transfers amounting to about 650,000 shares.

Stocks under pressure included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Santa Fe, Texas Corp, Pepsi-Cola, Great Northern preferred, Case and Sperry.

Goodrich edged up to a new 1941 top. Also favored were Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Woolworth and American Can.

In the curb, Humble Oil contested a lower trend which brought fractional losses to Aluminum, Bell Aircraft and Creole Petroleum.

Japanese Bonds Weaken

A handful of transfers put Japanese issues around two to three points lower in a narrowly irregular bond market.

There were a few bright spots, particularly among the first class corporates, but many of the second grade rails lost fractionally.

In over-the-counter dealings, U. S. Treasury issues recovered the minor losses suffered in relatively active forenoon trading and turned quiet at prices unchanged to 1-32 off Aircrait and Creole Petroleum.

Among the corporates which made gains were Boston & Maine 4½s, Commercial Mackay incomes with warrants, Detroit Edison 3s, Standard Oil of N. J. 2¾s and Philippine Railway convertible 4s. On the downside were Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Pere Marquette 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Missouri-Pacific "F" 5s of '77.

Outside the Japanese issues, little interest was shown in the foreign list.

Tire Makers Raise Dealer List Price By About 5 P. C.

AKRON, Ohio, July 30 (AP)—Major tire manufacturers announced today a new price structure increasing retail list prices 2.4 per cent and raising dealers' list prices by approximately 5 per cent, effective immediately.

Involved was an agreement by the industry whereby rubber manufacturers adopted a tax-handling method utilized by the petroleum industry.

Under the new schedules, the increase in retail list prices is applied after the excise tax has been removed and listed separately. To the dealer this amounts to an increase of approximately 5 per cent, as his increases are figured on the net list, instead of the list price plus tax. On a 6.00x16 tire the excise is 53 cents.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. issued a statement saying the new schedules represent only a small percentage of the increased costs of production. Similar statements were issued by B. F. Goodrich Co., General Tire & Rubber Co., and Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. The Seiberling Rubber Co. was expected to follow.

Industrial Shares Strong in London

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—Strength in industrials stood out in the closing stages of today's stock market. Domestic rails were steady in quiet trading.

Japanese bonds inclined to dullness. The gilt-edged group mostly was unchanged.

Leading oils maintained early gains. Kaffirs were slightly irregular at the close but diamond shares were wanted.

Wheat Prices Off On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, July 30 (AP)—The wheat market showed net overnight losses of as much as a cent a bushel at times today due to profit taking, hedging and professional selling attributed to cooler weather.

A break in cotton unsettled the wheat pit to some extent. Wheat prices fell almost two cents from early highs, which were within fractions of peak levels since May, 1940.

N. Y. Curb to Cut Number of Seats

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange announced plans to cut the number of seats or memberships from 550 to 500.

The Curb members approved a proposal authorizing purchase by the exchange itself of 50 seats at not more than $1,000 each. It was understood the board of governors at its next meeting would order purchase of any memberships then available.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53⅜	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	2	51	50¾	51	Jul 29
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	36	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	7	44⅛	43½	43⅞	— ½
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	8	½	½	½	
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 29
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	8½	8¼	8½	— ¼
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	8	24⅞	24⅜	24½	— ⅜
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	163½	163	163	−2¼
11⅜	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	4	13½	13½	13½	
8⅛	5¼	Allied Stores	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Jul 26
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	13	30½	29⅛	29½	
21	14½	Aipha Cem (¾g)	3	20⅞	20¼	20¼	Jul 29
1⅛	1	Amal Leath	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	61	61	61	Jul 29
18¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.80g)	5	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅝
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	13	45½	43½	43⅝	−2⅛
9⅛	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	38	38	38	— ⅜
2⅜	1	Am Cable & R	13	2¼	2¼	2¼	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	4	89½	89⅛	89⅛	— ⅛
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jul 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	9	32⅞	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	7	21¾	21½	21½	Jul 29
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	111⅜	111⅛	111⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¾	7¼	7¼	Jul 29
7¾	4⅜	Am Comm Al	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	1	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
17⅜	11¼	Am Encaus Til	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	8	¾	⅞	¾	+ ⅛
17¾	11⅞	Am FPS$pf(.60k)	2	17⅜	17	17⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	11	21	20	21	+ ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	19	3⅛	2¾	3	Jul 29
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	3	37¼	36¾	37¼	— ¾
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	9	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
31	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅝
51	44½	Am Home (2.40)	2	49	49	49	Jul 29
17⅝	11⅞	Am Ice	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 24
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jul 29
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	
13¼	10⅜	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	11	11	11	Jul 29
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47½	47½	47½	Jul 29
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	4	93½	93½	93½	— ¼
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	12½	12⅜	12½	
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
20¼	15½	Am Metal (½g)	6	20	19⅜	19⅞	— ⅜
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	12	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	4	24¾	34½	34½	— ½
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	10	31¼	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅝
7⅛	6	Am Rad & S .30g	67	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	16	15⅜	15	15½	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	6	5¼	5	5¼	Jul 25
10	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	10	9⅞	10	
45⅜	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	8	45¼	44½	44⅝	— ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	7	151½	151½	151½	— ½
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44½	44½	44½	
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	5	25½	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 29
20½	13	Am Sug R (½g)	19	20	18⅞	20	— ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	92½	92½	92½	Jul 29
19½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	20	19½	18⅞	19¼	
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	11	153¾	153⅛	153⅜	+ ¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	5	70¼	70¼	70¼	Jul 28
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153⅝	153⅝	153⅝	Jul 23
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	15	6¼	6	6¼	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 23
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	6	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
74¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	5	71⅞	71⅛	71⅞	+ ⅜
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	15	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ⅛
20	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	38	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ⅛
16	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¾
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2¼	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
30	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	2	29½	29½	29½	— ½
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jul 22
5½	4	Armour Ill	22	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
68	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½g	8	67	66½	67	— ¾
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jul 11
34⅜	23	Armstrong(1¼g)	3	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
9⅞	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	19	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅜
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	87½	87½	87½	Jul 22
100	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	Jul 23
35½	26	Associates (2)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	*28	30⅛	29½	30¼	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	66½	66½	66½	Jul 29
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	52	27½	26⅜	27⅛	— ¼
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	7	29⅜	27½	29⅜	+1⅛
4½	1½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	5	4½	3¾	4½	+1
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	8	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jul 16
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	13	7	6¾	7	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅜
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	4	70⅛	70	70	Jul 28
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	12	2⅜	2¼	2½	Jul 29
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	21	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	20	16¼	15¾	16⅛	— ⅛
5	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	51	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	21	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ¼
8	5	Bangor &Ar	4	8	7¾	8	
10½	7	Barber As (1⅝e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ½
9¾	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	13	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	3	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	28⅛	28	28	Jul 28
27⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jul 29
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	Jul 26
8½	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	8½	8½	8½	
39½	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	23	40	39	40	+ ⅞
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
57	54½	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54½	54½	54½	Jul 25
34⅜	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ¾
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	14	77¾	76¾	77⅝	— ⅜
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	122	122	122	Jul 29
29½	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	2	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Jul 28
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .30g	8	9	8¾	9	
18⅜	13⅞	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jul 25
18¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	17	17⅞	17¼	17¾	
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅝
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	11	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ¼
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.60g)	3	20	20	20	
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	30	20⅜	19½	20¼	+ ¾
3	⅞	Boston & Maine	12	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	34	34	34	+1
4⅜	3⅛	Brew Corp (.20g)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	3	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	30	30	30	Jul 29
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	Jul 24
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 29
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	4	12	12	12	
33½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31½	33½	33½	Jul 28
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	4	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	4⅝	4½	4½	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	3	7½	7½	7½	
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	33⅜	33	33⅛	Jul 29
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.85g)	3	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ½
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	6	56¼	56	56¼	+ ¼
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	5	3⅛	3	3	Jul 29
8⅞	6⅞	Butler Br (.30g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
22½	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅞	+ ¾
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 29
11⅞	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	4	11¼	11	11	Jul 28
22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	*4	22	21½	22	
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	9	7	6⅞	7	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	2	12½	12½	12½	Jul 29
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
4½	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	76	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	Jul 29
3¼	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	28	28	28	—1¾
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	3	3	3	Jul 29
81¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	4	79½	79	79½	— ⅞
50⅜	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	48	47⅞	48	
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	26	28½	28	28⅜	— ¼
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9⅜	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 29
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
4	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	4	3⅞	4	
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	5	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ½
4	2½	Century Rib M	6	4	3¼	4	Jul 28
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	7	32	32	32	
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 29
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	19	19	19	Jul 29
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	21	21	21	
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	13½	13⅜	13½	Jul 29
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	17	38⅛	37½	38	+ ¼
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99	99	99	Jul 28
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	13	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 29
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	6	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅞	Chi Great West	13	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	13	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	17	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	— ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	43	43	43	Jul 21
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 24
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 25
¼	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Jul 25
⅜	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	
9½	8¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun25
14¼	10⅜	Chickasha (¾g)	4	13	12⅞	13	Jul 28
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	Jul 29
72⅛	55	Chrysler (3g)	45	58	57	57¾	— ¼
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
3¼	2¼	City Stores	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
39	10¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	40	40	40	Jul 29
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	29	29	29	— ¾
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	3	39	38¾	39	+ ¼
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1½g)	4	57½	57¼	57⅜	— ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	94½	94	94	Jul 29
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jul 17
14⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	Jul 28
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 29
30¼	18½	Collins & A 2½g	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I 3⅜g	1	18	18	18	— ¼
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	12	16⅜	16	16	— ¾
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
47⅛	21½	Col G&E (.10g)	9	3⅜	3	3⅛	
92⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	— ⅛
67⅜	41¼	Colum Pict	2	63⅝	61¼	63⅜	Jul 29
26⅜	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 29
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	2	81	81	81	
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	4	24¾	24½	24¾	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Jul 28
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	32½	32	32	
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¾)	2	106	106	106	Jul 29
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¾g)	69	11½	10⅜	10¾	— ¾
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	42	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	60½	58¾	59	Jul 29
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	21	26⅜	26½	26½	
4	3⅜	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 29
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	8	16½	16	16½	+ ¾
35⅜	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	18	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	4	12½	12⅜	12⅜	Jul 28
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	3	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	6	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
56	52	Cop'weld pf(21½)	1	54	54	54	+ ¼
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	6	53¼	53	53¼	+ ¼
47⅜	33¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	3	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	5½	Coty Internat'l	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	13⅞	Crane Co (.80e)	8	17¼	16⅜	17¼	+ ⅜
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17	17	17	
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	7	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
27⅜	19⅜	Crown C&S(½g)	2	22⅜	22½	22½	— ⅜
45½	39¾	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42½	42½	42½	Jul 28
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	8	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	— ⅛
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	47	43⅝	42½	43⅝	
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	5	92	91	92	— ¾
8	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	78	7⅛	6½	7⅛	
63½	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	63½	63½	63½	+ 3½
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	2	14	14	14	— ⅜
25	19⅞	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
17⅜	7⅜	Curtis Publish	4	12	12	12	— ⅛
45	35	Curtis Pr pf(¾k)	2	35	35	35	Jul 18
34¾	28	Curtis P p pf (3)	3	30½	30¼	30½	
9¾	7¼	Curtiss-W (1⅝e)	44	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
29½	24½	Curtiss-W A (2)	7	27½	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅜
20	15	Cutler-H (¾g)	4	19	19	19	
4⅛	3	Davega Str(.30g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 29
17¾	14⅜	Davega S pf(1¾)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jul 28
8½	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 26
26¾	18⅜	Deere & Co 1½e	27	26	25¼	25¾	
29⅞	27	Deere pf (1.40)	6	29⅝	29	29⅜	Jul 29
18⅜	14⅜	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
13⅜	9	Del & Hudson	18	13⅜	12¾	13½	+ ½
6½	2½	Del Lack & West	58	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
⅞	⅞	Den&Rio GW pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 24
23¼	20	Detroit Ed (.45g)	16	20½	20	20	— ¼
29⅞	21½	Dia-Match(1¼g)	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
41	34¾	Dia Mat pf (1½)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

250 Companies Show 23 P. C. Earnings Gain

NEW YORK, July 30—Profits of the first 250 companies to report for the second quarter of 1941 were 23 per cent greater than in the same period a year ago, an Associated Press compilation disclosed today.

Earnings of the group amounted to $378,999,000 compared with $308,020,000 in the quarter ended June 30, 1940.

The survey showed that virtually every important industry enjoyed larger earnings than a year ago. Compared with the increase in industrial activity, however, gains scored by many industries lacked impressiveness.

As measured by the Federal Reserve index of industrial production, physical output of goods during the April-June period was nearly 30 per cent greater than a year ago. The increase in profits, however, amounted to only 23 per cent.

Taxes Reduce Profits

A stiff rise in Federal income and excess profits taxes reduced earnings of many individual companies below a year ago. Higher wages and production costs also absorbed some of the profits which normally would have accompanied the record industrial production of the quarter.

Railroads, railroad equipment manufacturers and the steel industry showed the largest earning gains. Profits of these industries were fairly well protected from excess profits taxes by heavy capital investments.

Twenty-two railroads reported second quarter net income totaling $31,933,000, more than double the $14,475,000 earned in the same period of 1940. This wide gain was chalked up despite the coal strike sharply cutting earnings of several important carriers.

Eight manufacturers of railroad equipment earned $5,534,000 compared with $2,811,000 a year ago, a rise of 97 per cent.

Twenty-four steel companies took recently granted wage increases in stride, reporting profits of $47,446,000 against $30,929,000 in the June quarter of 1940. During the quarter the industry operated at the high profitable rate of 98.2 per cent of capacity compared with an average rate of 72.5 per cent in the same quarter last year.

Utilties Show Decrease

Only decrease in profits for any industrial group which has reported in sufficient number to afford a comparison was shown by the public utility industry. Eleven public utility companies, excluding American Telephone & Telegraph Co., earned $21,272,000 compared with $22,352,000 a year ago, a decline of 4.8 per cent. The decrease reflected steadily rising operating costs. Profits of some hydro-electric properties were adversely affected by the severe dry spell which forced them to purchase power from other sources to supply their customers.

Aggregate net incomes of other industrial groups compared as follows:

	1941	1940	Incr. P.C.
15 Chemical	$45,777,000	$42,566,000	7.5
15 Bldg. Mat. & Equip.	8,096,000	5,874,000	37.8
12 Food	18,464,000	17,651,000	4.6
11 Petroleum	15,180,000	11,670,000	30.1
10 Auto Accessory	4,507,000	3,408,000	32.2
10 Machinery	5,258,000	4,578,000	14.8
7 Metal Mining	4,003,000	3,811,000	5.0
6 Coal Mining	*1,218,000	*850,000	•
4 Bus. Machine	4,289,000	3,015,000	42.0
3 Aircraft	6,807,000	6,337,000	7.4
4 Elec. Equip.	21,243,000	20,290,000	4.7
89 Miscellaneous	139,399,000	119,102,000	17.0

* Net loss.

Unfilled Aircraft Orders in July Soar To $6,033,426,000

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Unfilled aircraft orders jumped approximately $1,500,000,000 during July to a total of about $6,033,426,000, Aviation magazine estimated today, predicting a possible $10,000,000,000 mark.

The total compared with $2,145,000,000 a year ago; $759,000 at the end of 1939, and $186,000,000 at the end of 1938.

Production this fall, with the addition of several new plants, will push deliveries to about $110,000,000 a month, the magazine said. It predicted that the aircraft industry's dollar volume late in 1942 would surpass the automobile business' dollar volume in the boom year of 1929.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, July 30

	Europe† Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2345	.2345	$
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2390	.2390	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2385	.2385	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4550	.4550	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2362x	.2365x	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5320	.5320	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2500	.2475x	•
Shanghai—dol	.0543x	.0543x	•
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987	.4987	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8850	.8838	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. ‡‡Nominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '46-'44	107.23	107.23	107.23
1 4s '54-'44	111.21	111.21	111.21
1 3¼s '49-'46	111	111	111
11 2s '50-'48	106.21	106.21	106.21
3 2¾s '54-'51	110.16	110.16	110.16
11 2½s '54-'52	106.12	106.10	106.12
3 2⅞s '60-'5 1	111.21	111.21	111.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

27 3s '47-'42	101.30	101.29	101.29

New York City Bonds

34 3s '80	105⅛	105	105

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	91¼	91¼	91¼
3 Alleghany cv 5s '49	77¾	77¾	77¾
11 Alleghany 5s '50 st	56½	56⅜	56½
9 Am&For P 5s 2030	59½	59¼	59½
14 AmIGCham 5½s '49	101⅜	101¼	101¾
3 Am Int ½s '49	102	101⅞	102
4 Am T&T 5½s '43	101 9-32	101¼	101 9-32
5 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜
6 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109	108¾	109
18 Am T&T 3s '56 wi	110½	110½	110½
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
30 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅛	110¾	110¾
3 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	100½	100⅜	100½
4 AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80	80	80
26 A C Line cit 4s 52	71	71	71
5 A C Line 4½s 64	65	65	65
10 A C Line 5s 45	91¼	91	91
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37	37	37
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	32	32	32
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	99	99	99
11 B&O 95 st A	36¼	36	36⅛
3 B&O 95 st C	41	40½	40½
85 B&O cv 60 st	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞
6 B&O 4s 48	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	52¾	52¾	52¾
7 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	49¼	49	49¼
6 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	49¼	48¾	49
1 Bang A Aroo 5s 43	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	132¼	132¼	132¼
2 Beth Stl 3½s 59	106½	106½	106½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	106	106	106
99 Boston&Me 4½s 70	35¼	34¼	34¼
5 Boston&Me 4s 60	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
25 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110½	110½	110½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93½	93½	93½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Bush Term 5s 55	52¼	51½	51½
1 Cal Ore Pw 4s '66	108	108	108
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Can Pac 5s '44	104¾	104¾	104¾
70 Can Pac 4s perp	61	61	61
1 Caro C&O 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Celanese 3s '55	99½	99½	99½
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	31	31	31
4 Cen oiGa 5s '59 C	4¾	4¾	4¾
14 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	15⅜	15¼	15¼
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	66	66	66
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	55	54½	54¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72	72	72
55 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	21	20¾	21
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	86½	86¼	86¼
5 C&O 3½s '96 D	104½	104½	104½
4 Chi&Alton 3s '49	17¼	16¾	16¾
1 C B & Q 4s '77	74½	74½	74½
3 C B & Q 4s Ill 49	97¾	97½	97½
1 C B & Q 3½s Ill 49	93	93	93
4 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29¼	29	28
9 Chi GtWestInc4½s2038	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67½	67½	67½
13 Chi I & L 6s 66	12	11¾	11¾
21 Chi I & L 5s 66	12	11¾	11¾
3 Chi I & L 4s 47	30½	30½	30½
56 CMStP & Pac 5s 75	12	11¾	11⅞
60 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3⅛	2⅞	3
14 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41½	41¼	41¼
28 CM&SP 4½s 89E	41¼	40¾	40¾
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40	40	40
2 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	29	29	29
2 Chi & NW 4½s 49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
15 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19½	19½	19½
8 Chi & NW 4s 87	27⅞	27½	27½
52 CRI & P 4½s 52A	15¼	15	15
13 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	21¼	21	21⅛
1 CRI & P 4s 88	23¼	23¼	23¼
3 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 CRI & P 4s 88 ct reg	20½	20½	20½
48 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13¾	13½	13½
1 CRI&NONOm 4s 51	51½	51½	51½
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	108¾	108¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	103	103	103
13 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98	97¾	98
5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 Con Gas & El 3¼s '66	110¼	110¼	110½
10 CCC & St L 4½s '77	57⅝	57½	57⅝
1 CCC & St L 4s '90 St L	75½	75½	75½
24 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	109¼	109	109¼
2 Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	75¼	75¼	75¼
5 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	68	68	68
22 Colo & So 4½s '80	23⅜	23⅛	23½
2 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103⅛	
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛
3 Colo & So Oh El3¼s'70	109½	109½	109½
44 Coml Mack inc '69 ww	50⅞	50¾	50¾
3 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s '61	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	107	107	107
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104½	104⅜	104½
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	82¾	82¾	82¾
8 Consum Pow 3½s '70	111¼	110⅝	111¼
14 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
10 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	106½	106½	106½
60 Crane 2¼s '50	101½	101	101
5 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rct	19¼	19¼	19¼
8 Cuba RR 7½s '46	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46 rct	19½	19½	19½
3 Curtis Pub 3s '55	98¾	98½	98½
4 Dayton P&L 3s '70	108	108	108
31 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	36¾	36¼	36½
8 D & R G 4s '36	14½	14½	14½
11 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	2	2	2
8 D & R G West 5s '78	14¼	14	14¼
34 Det Ed 3s'70	107⅞	107	107⅝
9 Duquesne Lt 3½s65	106	105⅞	105⅞
1 E Ten V&G cn5s56	99	99	99
9 El Paso&SW 5s65	67	67	67
7 Erie rfg 5s67	31¾	31⅜	31¾
5 Erie rfg 5s75	31¾	31½	31½
10 Erie 4s86	91¼	91¼	91¼
13 Erie gen lien 4s96	58⅜	58½	58½
1 Erie cv 4s53	53	53	53
2 Erie cv 4s57	53¾	53¾	53¾
7 Fla E Cst 5s74	97¾	94¾	97¾
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s49	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s46	78½	78½	78½
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s52	105	105	105
2 Gt Nor 5s73	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Gt Nor 4½s76D	92	92	92
4 Gt Nor 4s46H	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Gt Nor 3¾s67	83	83	83
1 G Bay&W deb B	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Gulf M&O inc 2015	48	48	48
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s61	104	104	004
1 Gulf St Util 3½s69	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
4 Harlem Riv&P 4s54	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	99	99	99
6 Hudson Coal 5s62A	39¼	39	39
12 Hud&Man 1st 5s5W	45⅜	45	45
6 Hud&Man inc 5s57	11	11	11
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s2030	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Ill Cen 4s53	43¼	43¼	43¼
21 Ill Cen 4½s66	47	46½	46½
5 Ill Cen 5s55	53⅜	53	53⅛
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49½	48⅜	48⅜
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44¼	44⅛	44⅛
3 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	23⅞	23¼	23¼
15 Inland Stl 3s 61	107	106⅝	106¾
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 NYChi&StL 6s 41	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
13 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	73¾	73½	73½
30 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¼	62⅞	62¾
12 NY Connect 3½s 65	102⅛	101⅞	102
12 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62¾	62½	62½
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
16 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29¾	29¾	29⅞
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	46¼	46¼	46¼
4 NYNH&H 4½s 67	28¾	28⅝	28¾
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
2 NYNH&&H 3½s 47	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
7 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	26	26	26
3 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7⅛	7	7
10 NY O¾W rfg 4s 55	2	2	2
1 NY Ry 6s 58 st	107	107	107
2 NY & R Gas 6s 51A	107	106	107
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Niag Falls P 3½s 66	110½	110½	110½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	104	104	104
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	104¼	104¼	104¼
14 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67¾	67	67⅞
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58¾	58¾	58¾
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52⅝	52½	52⅝
8 Nor Pac 4s '97	74¾	74¼	74¼
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	42¾	43
9 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
2 Ogden&LCha 4s '48	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	110	110	110
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106½	106⅜	106½
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	105	105	105
7 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	82½	82½	82½
6 Pac Gas&El 3s '70	106	105⅝	106
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	110½	110½	110½
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110	110	110
2 Pad & Ill 4½s '55	104	104	104
1 Pen Co 3½s '44 D	105	105	105
1 Pen Co 4s 63	106½	106⅛	106½
1 Pen Ohio Del 4½s77	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Pen L&Pt 3½s 69	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	123	123	123
15 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	105¾	105½	105¾
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜
16 Penn RR gen 4¼s 81	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	102	102	102
2 Pen RR 3¾s 52	96½	96½	96½
2 Pen RR 3¼s 52	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜
5 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	116¼	116¼	116¾
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	48½	48½	48½
1 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	7	7	7
5 Peoria & Pek Un3½s74	108	107⅞	108
18 Pere Marq 5s 56	73¾	73¼	73½
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	66¾	66	66
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	63½	63½	63½
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	10	7	107
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 77C	115	115	115
10 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¾	110⅜	110⅝
33 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	7	6⅞	6⅞
2 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28	28	28
22 Philippine Ry 4s 37	8¾	8	8
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37ct	7½	7½	7½
31 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	105½	105¼	105¼
4 PCC & SL 5s 70A	110½	110½	110½
4 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	110¾	110¼	110¾
8 PCC & SL 4½s 77	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	62½	62½	62½
4 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	62½	62½	62½
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 Portl Gen El 5s 50	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝
7 Readg 4½s 97 A	83¼	83	83¼
2 Readg 4½s 97 B	82⅞	82½	82⅞
21 RemR4½s&5ww	104¼	103	103⅞
1 Republic Stl 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
2 RioGrWest1st4s39	46	46	46
5 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	15¾	15¾	15¾
9 StLASMcS4s R&G 33	74¾	74¾	74¾
5 StLPum Svc 5s259	79¾	79¾	79¾
12 St L S F 5s 50 B	15¾	15½	15½
1 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	15	15	15
12 St L S F 4½s 78	15¼	15¼	15¼
10 St LSF 4s 50 A	15	15	15
10 St LSF 4s 50A ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 St LSW 5s 52	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 St LSW rfg 5s 90	20½	20½	20¾
9 St LSW 1st 4s 89	79½	79½	79½
8 St P&KCShLd½s41	10½	10½	10½
1 StPaulUnDep5s72	111¾	111¾	111¾
22 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95¼	95	95
15 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8	8	8
2 Sea A L 4s 5 ct 45	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Shell Un 2¾s 61	99½	99½	99½
2 Shell Un 2½s 54	98⅜	98¼	98¼
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	46	46	46
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	104	104	104
5 Skelly Oil 3s 50	104½	104½	104⅝
12 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	109	109	109
83 So Bell T&T 3 79	109	108¾	108¼
28 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53¾	52½	52¾
27 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¾	52¼	52⅝
38 So Pac 4½s 69	52¾	52½	62¾
33 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66½	66	66
8 So Pac clt 4s 49	49⅝	49½	49⅝
29 So Pac 4½s 78	71	70½	70½
20 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54¼	53¾	54
8 South Ry gen 6s 56	826	82½	82½
11 South Ry cn 5s 94	906	90¼	90½
24 South Ry gen 4s 56	77	76¾	77
3 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
17 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
1 Stdebaker cv 6s 45	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 T Tr A E 1st 4s 53	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Tex Corp 3s 39	106½	106½	106½
8 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	68	68	68
2 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s 64	103½	103½	103½
5 Third Ave rj 5s 60	16⅞	16¾	16¾
4 Toronto Hy & Br 4s 46	100	100	100
1 T St L&W 4s 50	80	80	80
2 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	106	106	106
3 Un Pac 4s '80	107	106⅝	106⅝
5 Unit Drug 5s 53	88½	88⅜	88⅜
3 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 Utah Ltd&Trac 5s 44	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
12 Wabash 1st 5s 39	65	64¾	65
6 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	16¼	15¾	15¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
45 Utah P&L 5s 44	100⅛	99⅜	100⅛
8 Wabash 2nd 5s 39	25¼	25¼	25¼
7 Wabash 5s 80 D	15¾	15¾	15¾
25 Wabash Oma 3½s 41	16	15⅞	16
16 Wabash 5s 76 B	16	16	16
17 Wabash 4½s 78C	15½	15¼	15¼
1 Walwrth 6s 55	99	99	99
2 Walwrth 4s 55	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 West Shore 4s 2361	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
4 West Shore 4s 2361 reg	48¼	48¼	48¼
4 Westn Md 4½s 52	92⅝	92½	92⅝
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	26	26	26
1 West Pac 5s 46 asd	25¼	25¼	25¼
14 Western Un 5s 51	86⅜	86	86¼
12 Western Un 5s 60	85⅞	85½	85⅝
11 Western Un 4½s 50	85⅜	85⅛	85⅜
3 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94½	94½	94½
1 Wilson & Co 4 55	160	160	160
10 Wis Cen 4s 49	43⅝	43½	43½
8 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2 Young S&T cv 4s 48	103	103	103
10 Young S&T 3½s 60	102¼	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

3 Agr M Bk Col 6s '48	27	27	27
1 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	9	9	9
6 Argentine 4s '72 Apr	64	64	64
20 Argentine 4½s '48	90	89¾	89¾
2 Argentine 4½s '71	73½	73½	73½
3 Australia 5s '55	67¼	67	67¼
1 Australia 4½s '56	61	61	61
1 Belgium 6s '55	90	90	90
2 Buen A 4½s '77	50½	50½	50½
5 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	51	51	51
2 Buen A 4½s '75	53½	53½	53½
31 Canada 5s '52	102	101¾	102
2 Canada 4s '60	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
10 Canada 3¼s '61	90¾	90¾	90¾
11 Canada 2s '67	87½	87⅛	87½
1 Canada 2¼s '45	95¾	95⅝	95⅞
15 Chile 6s 63 asd	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	36½	36½	36½
12 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	36¼	36¼	36¼
15 Colomb 3s 70	29½	29½	29½
1 Copen 4½s 53 wd	33½	33½	33½
1 Cordoba Pr 7s 42	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Cuba 5½s 53	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Dom 2nd 5½s 40	57¾	57¾	57¾
2 Haiti 6s 52	55	55	55
9 Italy 7s 1051	20	20	20
2 Japan 6½s '54	57	57	57
2 Japan 5½s '65	45	44	44
1 Mendoza (Prov) 4s '45	71½	71½	71½
1 Milan City 6½s '52	15½	15½	15½
2 N Sou Wales 5s '58	69½	69½	69½
2 Orient Dev 6s '53	32	32	32
3 Queensld 6s '47	67	67	67
3 RioGr do Sul 8s 46	12½	12½	12½
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	55½	55½	55½
1 Tokyo City 5s 52	18½	18½	18½
4 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	31½	31½	31½
5 Uligawa El P 7s 45	65	65	65
1 Urug ai 3¾s 4s 4¼s 78	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 3,801,000; previous day 8,391,200; week ago 6,683,150; year ago 4,688,550; two years ago 5,901,100; Jan. 1 to date 1,276,300,575; yearago 943,947,250; two years ago 967,-027,675.

Cement Production Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that the Portland cement industry in June produced 15,222,000 barrels, shipped 16,109,000 from mills and had 21,863,000 in stock at the end of the month. Production and shipment were up 21.9 and 21.8 per cent, respectively, compared with June, 1940, while stocks at mills were 8.9 per cent lower than a year ago.

Brokers' Loans Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers in securities held by reporting member banks in New York City during the week ended July 23 totaled $333,000,000. The week's total represented a decrease of $30,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $288,000,000.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	128.88	30.51	18.49
Net change	—.31	—.06	—.08

Text of Roosevelt Price Control Message

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on price controls follows:

Inflationary price rises and increases in the cost of living are today threatening to undermine our defense effort. I am, therefore, recommending to the Congress the adoption of measures to deal with this threat.

We are now spending more than $30,000,000 a day on defense. This rate must and will increase. In June of this year, we spent about $808,000,000—more than five times the $153,000,000 we spent in June, 1940. Every dollar spent for defense presses against an already limited supply of materials.

This pressure is sharply accentuated by an ever-increasing civilian demand. For the first time in years many of our workers are in the market for the goods they have always wanted. This means more buyers for more products which contain steel and aluminum and other materials needed for defense. Thus a rapidly expanding civilian demand has been added to a vast and insistent demand by the Government.

Decisive Action Needed

Those who have money to spend are willing to bid for the goods. The Government must and will satisfy its defense needs. In such a situation, price advances merely determine who gets the scarce materials, without increasing the available supply. We face inflation, unless we act decisively and without delay.

The consequences of inflation are well known. We have seen them before.

Producers, unable to determine what their costs will be, hesitate to enter into defense contracts or otherwise to commit themselves to ventures whose outcome they cannot foresee. The whole production machinery falters.

Speculators, anticipating successive price advances, withhold commodities from essential military production.

Costs to the Government increase, and with it the public debt.

Increases in the workers' cost of living, on the one hand, and excessive profits for the manufacturer, on the other, lead to spiraling demands for higher wages. This means friction between employer and employed.

Great profits are reaped by some, while others, with fixed and low incomes, find their living standards drastically reduced and their life-long savings shrunken. The unskilled worker, the white-collar worker, the farmer, the small business man and the small investor all find that their dollar buys ever less and less.

Wage Earners Suffer

The burden of defense is thrown haphazardly and inequitably on those with fixed income or whose bargaining power is too weak to secure increases in income commensurate with the rise in the cost of living.

And over all hovers the specter of future deflation and depression, to confuse and retard the defense effort and inevitably to aggravate the dangers and difficulties of a return to a normal peacetime basis.

Economic sacrifies there will be and we shall bear them cheerfully. But we are determined that the sacrifice of one shall not be the profit of another. Nothing will sap the morale of this Nation more quickly or ruinously than penalizing its sweat and skill and thrift by the individually undeserved and uncontrollable poverty of inflation.

Our objective, therefore, must be to see that inflation, arising from the abuse of power to increase prices because the supply is limited and the demand inflexible, does not occur during the present emergency.

Today we stand, as we did in the closing months of 1915, at the beginning of an upward sweep of the whole price structure. Then, too, we enjoyed relative stability in prices for almost a year and a half after the outbreak of war abroad. In October, 1915, however, prices turned sharply upward. By April 1917, the wholesale price index had jumped 63 per cent; by June 1917, 74 per cent; and by June 1920, it was nearly 140 per cent over the October 1915 mark.

The facts today are frighteningly similar.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of 28 basic commodities, by the end of June, had advanced 50 per cent beyond its August, 1939 level. It has increased 24 per cent since January of this year.

Since August, 1939 the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of 900 wholesale prices has advanced 17½ per cent. It has increased 10 per cent since January of this year. In the past 60 days wholesale prices have risen more than five times as fast as during the preceding period since the outbreak of the war abroad.

5½ Per Cent Rise

Since August, 1939 the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of the cost-of-living has advanced 5½ per cent. It has increased 3½ per cent since the beginning of this year, and the upward pressure is now intense. In a single month, from the middle of May to the middle of June, the cost-of-living was greater than during any similar period since the World War. But even yet the index does not fully reflect past increases, and only in a few months will it respond to current increases.

In 1915 the upward price movement proceeded unchecked so that when regulation was finally begun it was already too late. Now we have an opportunity to act before disastrous inflation is upon us. The choice is ours to make; but we must act speedily.

For 12 months we have tried to maintain a stable level of prices by enlisting the voluntary co-operation of business, and through informal persuasive control. The effort has been widely supported because farsighted business leaders realize that their own true interest would be jeopardized by runaway inflation. But the existing authority over prices is indirect and circumscribed, and operates through measures which are not appropriate or applicable in all circumstances. It has further been weakened by those who purport to recognize need for price stabilization yet challenge the existence of any effective power. In some cases, moreover, there has been evasion and bootlegging; in other cases the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply has been openly defied.

Faced now with the prospect of inflationary price advances, legislative action can no longer prudently be postponed. Our national safety demands that we take steps at once to extend, clarify and strengthen the authority of the Government to act in the interest of the general welfare.

Legislation should include authority to establish ceilings for prices and rents, to purchase materials and commodities when necessary, to assure price stability, and to deal more extensively with excesses in the field of installment credit. To be effective, such authority must be flexible and subject to exercise through license or regulations under expeditious and workable administrative procedures. Like other defense legislation, it should expire with the passing of the need, within a limited time after the end of the emergency.

The concept of a price ceiling is already familiar to us as a result of our own World War experience. Prices are not fixed or frozen; an upper limit alone is set. Prices may fluctuate below this limit, but they cannot go above it.

Rent Increases Cited

To make ceiling prices effective it will often be necessary, among other things, for the Government to increase the available supply of a commodity by purchases in this country or abroad. In other cases it will be essential to stabilize the market by buying and selling as the exigencies of price may require.

Housing is a commodity of universal use, the supply of which cannot speedily be increased. Despite the steps taken to assure adequate housing for defense, we are already confronted with rent increases ominously reminiscent of those which prevailed during the World War. This is a development that must be arrested before rent profiteering can develop to increase the cost of living and to damage the civilian morale.

Of course, there cannot be price stability if labor costs rise abnormally. Labor has far more to gain from price stability than from abnormal wage increases. For these are likely to be illusory, and quickly overtaken by sharp rises in living costs which fall with particular hardship on the least fortunate of our workers and our old people.

Expects Co-operation

There will always be need for wage adjustments from time to time to rectify inequitable situations. But labor as a whole will fare best from a labor policy which recognizes that wages in the defense industries should not substantially exceed the prevailing wage rates in comparable non-defense industries where fair labor policies have been maintained. Already through the efforts of the National Defense Mediation Board and wage stabilization committees wage standards are being established and a measure of wage stability is being brought to particular industries. It is expected that such activities will be continued, extended, and made increasingly effective.

I recognize that the obligation not to seek an excessive profit from the defense emergency rests with equal force on labor and on industry, and that both must assume their responsibilities if we are to avoid inflation.

I also recognize that we may expect the wholehearted and voluntary co-operation of labor only when it has been assured a reasonable and stable income in terms of the things money will buy, and equal restraint or sacrifice on the part of all others who participate in the defense program. This means not only a reasonable stabilization of prices and the cost of living, but the effective taxation of excess profits and purchasing power. In this way alone can the Nation be protected from the evil consequences of a chaotic struggle for gains which must prove either illusory or unjust, and which must lead to the disaster of unchecked inflation.

N. Y. Assured on St. Lawrence

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—New York has the assurances of President Roosevelt that its rights in the St. Lawrence River will be fully protected under plans for development of the power and navigation resources of the stream.

The Chief Executive told reporters at his press conference yesterday that the program for development of the $285,000,000 St. Lawrence Seaway was being worked out so that the question of title would not arise.

The question was raised during hearings before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, when some members objected to legislation authorizing the St. Lawrence program which would turn over the power to the New York State Power Authority in return for $93,375,000.000 to be paid to the Federal Government over a period of 50 years. They contended this constituted a surrender of the Federal Government's rights to the State.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York and Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti both asserted New York's right to St. Lawrence power, and the President laughingly told reporters that he was in a terrible position on the issue.

He recalled that when he was governor of New York, he also asserted the State had title to the bed of the St. Lawrence as far as the middle of the stream. Now that he is President, he said the shoe is on the other foot and because of his previous arguments is precluded from saying the State does not have title.

Meanwhile, the Rivers and Harbors Committee planned to wind up public hearings on the legislation next week. The hearings have been in progress since June 17.

R. R. Opposition

CHICAGO, July 30 (AP)—A statement urging defeat of legislation to authorize construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway was issued by the chieftains of the five operating railroad brotherhoods.

The unionists called upon their members yesterday to oppose the project on grounds that it would eliminate many railroad jobs, open the door to foreign competition, and fail to provide transportation facilities for ocean-going ships for at least three years.

Those signing the statement were Alvaney Johnston of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; D. B. Robertson, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; J. A. Phillips, Railroad Conductors; A. F. Whitney, Railroad Trainmen, and T. C. Cashen, Switchmen.

The union leaders are in Chicago negotiating with representatives of railway managements for increased wages.

60,000,000 Estimated Needing Birth Proof

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Estimating that 60,000,000 Americans are without birth certificates, the War, Navy, and Commerce Departments July 28 jointly urged State governments to issue such documents upon presentation of proper evidence.

A letter which went out to the vital statistics department of each State explained that thousands of individuals need evidence of birth—and citizenship—to obtain entrance to the military forces, many Government positions and some types of restricted defense work.

Officials of the three departments proposed that the States adopt a uniform plan for issuing the delayed certificates, basing them upon such evidence as entries in family bibles, hospital records and insurance policies.

First U. S. Agency-Built Plane Success in Test

JACKSON, Mich., July 30 (AP)—An all-metal soaring plane, said to be the first ever built in the United States by a Governmental agency, was tested successfully here yesterday by Ted Bielak, noted glider pilot.

Mr. Bielak, now stationed in a National Youth Administration camp, made several short flights, reaching an altitude of 500 feet. The plane was built at Cassidy Lake, an NYA camp. The flight was witnessed by a Civil Aeronautics Board inspector.

Army Air Force Is Tightened

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The War Department has announced the formation of a new type of army air force organization, to be known as an air support command, to provide close air support for ground forces.

The new units—five have been formed—will include all sorts of aerial weapons used directly in conjunction with ground operations. Among these are dive bombers, light bombers, observation planes and balloons, photograph planes, gliders and air transports for parachute troops and air-borne infantry.

One unit was assigned to each of the four field armies, while the fifth was assigned to the armored force. Commanders of the units were announced as follows:

First. Col. William E. Kepner, formerly on duty at Mitchel Field, New York.

Second. Brig. Gen. John B. Brooks, formerly on duty at headquarters, Second Air Force, Fort George Wright, Washington.

Third. Col. Asa N. Duncan, formerly on duty in the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps here.

Fourth. Col. Robert C. Candee, formerly on duty in the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps.

Fifth. Brig. Gen. Junius W. Jones, formerly on duty at Bowman Field, Kentucky.

Colonel Duncan was ordered to Savannah, Ga., and Colonel Candee to Hamilton Field, Calif. Stations of the other three were not immediately disclosed.

The War Department said that formation of the new commands was another step on the organization of the army air forces that is intended to enhance the combat efficiency of the whole military establishment.

Eventually, it was said, all observation squadrons will be transferred to the air support commands, but for the time being they will remain with the ground units to which they are now assigned.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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Hotel Huntington

SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FRIENDLY SERVICE BRADFORD KENDRICK *Manager*

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NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

(Continued)

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Sears

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Norge Appliances

See our new line of refrigerators and washing machines.

Lawler Bros.

918 B'way, Bayonne, N. J. Tel. Bay 3-0402

George Fangmann, Inc.

Jersey City, N. J.

Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil

JOurnal Square 4-8111

Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

MAPLEWOOD

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, INC.

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Hartley's Marmalade, 29c jar

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NEWARK

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Newark and Montclair, N. J.

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When Better Laundering Is Done

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HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

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Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Philco Radios Bendix Washers Westinghouse Refrigerators

We Service All Makes of Electrical Appliances

VAN BROTHERS

109 North Ave. Tel. We. 2-1718 WESTFIELD, N. J.

Crossword Quiz Answers

	F	I	S	H		B	A	S	S	
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767

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

(Continued)

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117 East Broad Street Tel. We. 2-4189 WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad JEWELER

839 BERGENLINE AVENUE WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

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FINE GROCERIES and FRESH VEGETABLES

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Phone Chester 5-2328 BOOTHWYN, PA.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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137 South Fourteenth Street Phone 4-5544

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OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

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We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap

Phone OGONTZ 3290

Ogontz Laundry

Glenside Avenue Wyncote

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"

BRAUER CHEVROLET

815 GREENWOOD AVENUE Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

THE CEDAR CHEST

Beachwear

414 YORK ROAD OGONTZ 3003

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON

AIR CONDITIONED

A. SCHWARZ, Prop. 209 WEST CHELTEN AVE PHILADELPHIA

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Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

FRED J. COOPER

Jeweler by Birth

AVOID THE FALL RUSH

Send or bring your broken silver teapots, vegetable dishes, spoons, forks, etc., for repairs. We like to keep our shop busy during summer months

CLOSED SATURDAYS, JULY-AUGUST

109 South 13th Street

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ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK

BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE Phone 5241

Just what you need in

VACATION SPORTWEAR

for every member of the family—priced to "Save Your Budget"

POMEROY'S

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!

The CRYSTAL

RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP Established 1911

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Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

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CHARCOAL GRILLS

CHARKETS STEAK GRILLS

FOOD JUGS VAC BOTTLES

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY "Its Hegners if its Hardware"

TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

SWARTHMORE

ABBOTTS DE LUXE ICE CREAM

MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY

On the Corner We Deliver

WILKINSBURG

Now is the time to select your winter bedding at

CALDWELL & GRAHAM

PENN AVENUE and WOOD STREET

St. Mary's 100% Virgin Wool Blankets, and others of quality

Use Our Convenient Lay-away Plan

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

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MC-2

Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Aeon—*E'-on* (*e* long, *o* clipped-short as in connect). In this word, which is directly borrowed from the Greek, the *ae* is a diphthong, and is pronounced as if it were the letter *e* standing alone. It represents an entirely different vowel from the *ae* found in the word "aerial," where both letters are sounded.

An "aeon" implies a long lapse of time, in some cases within calculation, as a geologic "aeon," and again in scriptural reference immeasurable.

Apostolic — *Ap'-os-tol'-ik* (*a* short, first *o* clipped-short as in connect, second short as in odd, *i* short).

That is apostolic which pertains in one way or another to the apostles — Paul as well as the Twelve—and their doctrines.

Barnabas (Acts 13:46)—*Bar'-na-bas* (first *a* as in *a*rm, second as in *so*fa, third as in *a*ccount).

Belshazzar (Dan. 5:1) — *Bel-shaz'-er* (first *e* and the *a* short, second *e* as in maker).

Chaldeans (Dan. 5:7)—*Kal-de'-anz* (first *a* short, *e* long, second *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount).

Comeliness — *Kum'-li-ness* (all vowels short).

"Comeliness" is the noun based on "comely," a word of Anglo-Saxon origin meaning "pleasing or agreeable to the sight; fair to look upon."

Diversities (I Cor. 12:4) — *Di-vur'-si-tiz* (first *i* long, *u* as in *u*rn, second *i* clipped-short as in charity, third short); by Webster's second choice, the first *i* may be sounded clipped-short.

Epistle (II Cor. 3:3)—*E-pis'-'l* (*e* quick-long as in *e*vent, *i* short).

This word comes from the Greek *epistole*, "anything sent by a messenger, a message, a letter."

Errs — *Urz* (*u* as in *u*rn). Webster's requires the *u* sound for the *e* in all forms of the verb "err," except the present participle "erring," in which this authority gives a second choice of short *e* for the first syllable.

The word is directly derived from the Latin *errare*, "wander," "stray."

Iconium (Acts 14:1) — *I-co'-ni-um* (first *i* and the *o* long, second *i* and the *u* short).

Medes (Dan. 5:28)—*Medz* (long *e*).

The people of ancient Media.

Mene (Dan. 5:25)—*Me'-ne* (first *e* long, second quick-long as in debate).

This word in the original Chaldean meant "numbered, counted."

Pantheism — *Pan'-the-iz'm* (*a* short, *e* quick-long as in debate, *i* short).

Webster's defines this word, in part, as "the doctrine that there is no God but the combined forces and laws which are manifested in the existing universe."

Peres (Dan. 5:28) — *Pe-ras'* (*e* short, *a* long).

The original Chaldean word meant "split up, divided."

Plaister (Dan. 5:5)—*Plas'-ter* (*a* long, *e* as in maker).

This word is an obsolete variant of "plaster."

Prerogative — *Pre-rog'-a-tiv* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *o* short, *a* as in *so*fa, *i* short).

From a Latin word which had lost its original force (*rogare*, "to ask") even in republican Roman times, when it referred in some technical way to voting. The part of the word that had chief force then, and still has, is the preposition *pre* (Latin *prae*), which signifies "out in front." The one to whom prerogative belongs, commonly a king, is first and foremost.

Rapport — *Ra-port'* (*a* short, *o* long). In French, *ra'-por'* (*a* as in ask, *o* as in orb).

This French word, in English contexts, usually means "relation," especially a relation characterized by harmony.

Similitude (Deut. 4:12)—*Si-mil'-i-tud* (first two *i*'s short, third clipped-short as in charity, *u* long as in cube).

The word stands in the form that Latin abstracts take when converted into English, the original being *similitudo*, meaning "resemblance." In modern use, "similitude" largely applies to comparisons and allegories, often meaning "image" or "form."

Statutes (Deut. 4:5) — *Stat'-uts* (*a* short, *tu* slightly palatized as in *na*ture, *u* quick-long as in *u*nite).

Tekel (Dan. 5:25)—*Tek'-el* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in event).

The original Chaldean word meant "balanced, weighed."

Upharsin (Dan. 5:25) — *U-far'-sin* (*u* quick-long as in *u*nite, *a* as in *a*rm, *i* short).

Verities — *Ver'-i-tiz* (*e* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second short).

The plural form of "verity," which comes from the Latin *veritas*, "truth" (from *verus*, "true"), and expresses the quality or state of being real or true.

Vitiate (verb) — *Vish'-i-at* (both *i*'s short, *a* long). As an adjective, the word is pronounced with a quick-long *a* (as in *ch*aotic) in the third syllable.

"To cause harm to." Derived from the Latin *vitium*, "vice" or "fault."

Air Training

I want to see aviation training started in the grade schools, with the building of model planes. Then, in the high schools, sailplane training should be given. Finally, in the colleges, flight should continue to be taught.—Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

A Verse for Today . . .

But Jesus called them unto him, and said, Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God.—Luke 18:16.

Daily Quotation

IT APPEARS to me that morality, study, and gayety are three sisters who should never be separated.—Voltaire.

In Lighter Vein

Chase Craig

"I never eat newspapers anymore—I simply can't swallow Hitler's statements."

The Last Word

The chap was considering buying a home of his own and the real estate salesman was taking him to look over a place that was up for sale. Upon arriving there the salesman said:

"Here we are, the latest thing in homes."

"Yes?" questioned the prospect.

"Yes," asserted the salesman, "garage for three cars with built-in living room."

And No Commission

Sergeant: "Say, what was your occupation before coming to this man's army?"

Selectee: "I was a traveling salesman, sir."

Sergeant: "Well, we'll make you feel right at home. I'll give you all the orders you want!"

Just Because

"Why do you weep over the sorrows of people in whom you have no interest when you go to the theater?" asked the man.

"I don't know," replied the woman. "Why do you cheer wildly when a man with whom you are not acquainted slides safely into second base?"—Pasadena Post.

Did You Ever Wonder

How New Englanders Got the Name of 'Yankees'?

There are several explanations offered as to the origin of the name "Yankee." Some hold that it is from the Canadian-Indian word **Yangees**, meaning "English." A farther-fetched explanation suggests that it comes from the Scotch word **yanker**, or **yankie**, "a sharp, clever woman." The Oxford English Dictionary states that it may have come from **Jankee**, which is Dutch for "Little John," and which was a popular nickname, in early days, for a New Englander—particularly for a New England sailor.

How Long the Letters "S. O. S." Have Been Used as a Distress Signal?

The letters "S. O. S.," used by ships at sea as a distress call, were selected by the International Radiotelegraph Conference in 1912. Those particular letters were chosen because their code form—three dots, three dashes, three dots—is so simple that even the most inexperienced radio operator should have no trouble either in sending or receiving them. Before 1912, the letters used were "C. Q. D." The letters C. Q. form the signal used to call all stations within hearing, and the letters C. Q. D. were used as a distress call because their code characters are different from all the rest of the alphabet. It has sometimes been suggested that the letters S. O. S. stand for "Save Our Ship," and C. Q. D. for "Come Quick: Danger!" This is not correct. In neither case do the distress call letters stand for any word or phrase.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Strictly Neutral

A traveler returned from Portugal tells how he visited a cinema in Oporto. A news picture showing German mechanized forces was received in stony silence. Then came a film of the British navy in action.

The audience shifted uneasily in their seats. They were neutral, of course, but——. Then someone shouted: "Three cheers for the Oporto Football Club!" The cheers went on till the end of the film.

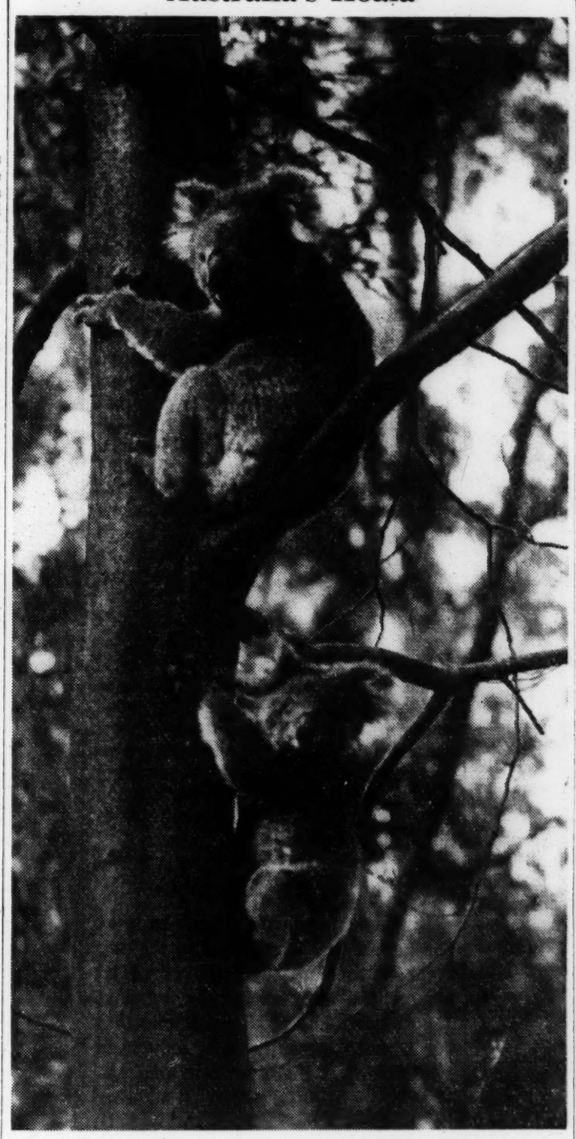
—Answers, London

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The former Viceroy of Ethiopia surrendered 38,000 men to the British in the mountains of Ethiopia.
2. A city in northeastern Pennsylvania.
3. The new Office of Civilian Defense in Washington.
4. The official home of the Lord Mayor of London.
5. Japan.
6. The scene of the Revolutionary Battle of Bunker Hill in Charlestown, Mass.
7. Iowa.
8. A strong perennial rush-like grass found in sandy regions of southern Spain and northern Africa; used for weaving.
9. A city in southeastern Wisconsin.
10. Nebraska.

Australia's Koala



The World's Only Living Teddy Bear

The Koala is a marsupial of the family of Phalangeridae, those little animals found in the forests of Australia. They have thick woolly coats and first hind toes which act as thumbs. Thus the koala, commonly called the native bear, can climb the tall, straight eucalyptus trees, on whose buds and leaves it feeds principally. But the koala is a most discriminating creature when it comes to eating, and he will choose some specially tasty tree to lodge in if he can. The manna gum, the peppermint or the swamp gum trees are the ones he is very fond of, and will devour the buds and leaves from these trees in preference to the eucalyptus or its less acceptable neighbor. As a consequence, if the tree is within the boundaries of a sanctuary, a tin band will be placed around the lower part of the trunk while the koala is aloft. At nightfall the koala will descend from his perch in the top branches and when he comes to the tin will slip down to the ground, and any attempt he might make to get aloft again is defeated. The wandering habits of the nomadic koala is often assisted through the efforts of the larger wombat, who will dig holes underneath the fence, thereby presenting an easy method of escape for the smaller koala.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Unto One of These"

Houston, Texas

It was a perfect day for kite flying. A group of boys, well dressed, ranging from 14 to 15 years of age, were trying out their kites in a vacant lot.

Suddenly, a poorly clad child not more than seven years old, appeared, and stood timidly in the background, his eyes big with longing as he watched the kites lift and ride the light breeze.

After a time one of the older boys noticed the child, several times he glanced in the little fellow's direction, then he walked over to him and without a word wrapped the string around the thin little arm, down through the eager hand, for a moment he guided it then stepped back and quietly watched the joyful expression on the pinched, uplifted face.

Where Would You Find—

1. The surrender of the army of the Duke of Aosta?
2. Scranton?
3. The OCD?
4. Mansion House?
5. The country whose emblem is the chrysanthemum?
6. Breed's Hill?
7. The home State of Senator Guy M. Gillette?
8. Esparto-grass?
9. Waukesha?
10. The State whose 1941 automobile license plates bear a facsimile of the State capitol?

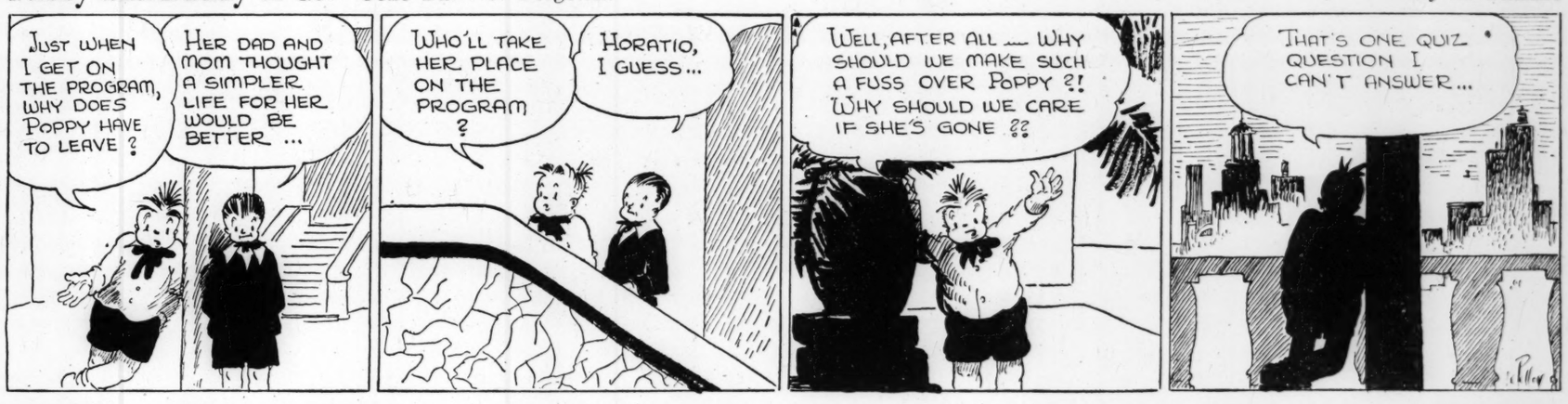
(Answers Appear on This Page)

Instead of Billboards

The 57-mile Rockefeller Memorial Highway between Toms River, N. J., and Philadelphia is bordered its entire length by flower beds and flowering trees.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Gone But Not Forgotten*

By Le Pelley


JUST WHEN I GET ON THE PROGRAM, WHY DOES POPPY HAVE TO LEAVE ?
HER DAD AND MOM THOUGHT A SIMPLER LIFE FOR HER WOULD BE BETTER ...
WHO'LL TAKE HER PLACE ON THE PROGRAM ?
HORATIO, I GUESS...
WELL, AFTER ALL — WHY SHOULD WE MAKE SUCH A FUSS OVER POPPY ?! WHY SHOULD WE CARE IF SHE'S GONE ??
THAT'S ONE QUIZ QUESTION I CAN'T ANSWER...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In Fact the Less Customers the Better!*

By Rodgers

SWEET CORN FOR SALE
The Boss certainly picked a grand business!
It took him just about two shakes to set up shop and now all he has to do is sit and wait for his customers to come along!
"And," I thought to myself, "If he had only stocked up with ice cream cones or candy instead of that ol' corn——"
"We could even do without the customers!

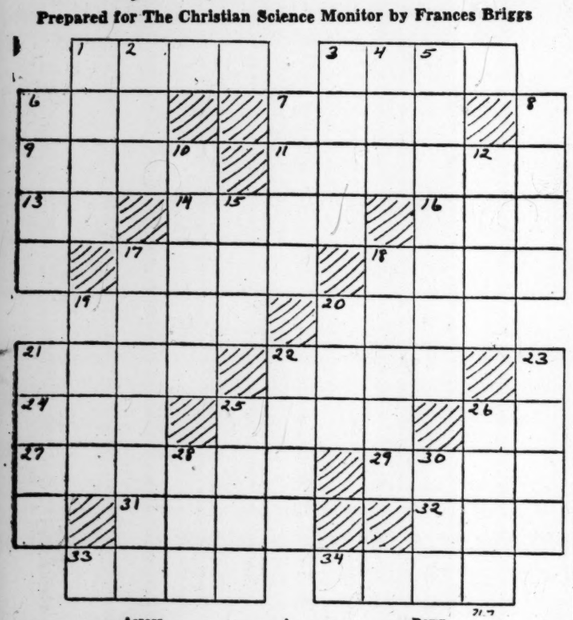
The Adventures of Waddles—*It Doesn't Ring True*

By The Hagers

"ROBOT," I QUACKED, "WHAT MAKES YOU SCOWL? YOU LOOK AS IF YOU'D LIKE TO GROWL."
"I'M STILL IN CHARACTER. YOU KNOW I AM 'THE WEIRD BIRD FROM PLUTO'.
DIRECTOR SPOONBILL'S STARRING ME IN HIS NEW, THRILLING MYSTERY."
"WHEN YOU'RE WITH ME," SAID I, "PLEASE GRIN. YOUR ART TO ME STILL SMACKS OF TIN."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—A stickleback is what?
3—What is singing voice of Mephistopheles in "Faust"?
6—What is relationship of Albert Payson Terhune to Marion Harland?
7—Who was author of "Abou Ben Adhem"?
9—What is coal from which volatile portion has been expelled by heating?
11—Frank Bacon gained fame by doing what?
13—Old Testament (abbr.).
14—What is an artificial receptacle for liquids?
16—What do you call eggs of fishes?
17—'—— above all: to thine own self be true."
18—What is Scottish Gaelic?
19—Would you feed, wear, or sail a potoroo?
20—What is color of a robin's egg?
21—What is the European blackbird?
22—Leap.
24—What tree do you associate with New Haven, Conn.?
25—Was carried on back of an animal.
26—What suffix forms the comparative degree of adverbs?
27—Who was the prophet of fire?
29—What is paddy?
31—What is tin foil for mirrors?
32—What is a Biblical pronoun?
33—Who planned and named the city of Philadelphia?
34—What is a Mexican dollar?

Down

1—Pediform object is shaped like what?
2—Writing fluid.
3—What is a male rabbit?
4—A kelep is what?
5—What is used to aid a rider in mounting a horse?
6—What do you call a native of Strathmore?
7—What was first name of Holbein, German painter?
8—What is a molding with profile in form of a letter S?
10—What is first name of actress whose first starring vehicle was "Captain Jinks"?
12—Maid in "Sing a Song of Sixpense" had what snapped off?
15—Help.
17—What is a white ant?
18—What is first name of Gantry, Sinclair Lewis hero?
19—To sew or hem down in certain fashion.
20—A rose is said to be sweeter in what?
21—Encounter.
22—What was first name of Mr. Drew, uncle of 10 Down?
23—Lady Jane ——.
25—What is a drizzle?
26—What mythical character could not speak unless she was spoken to?
28—In what month was Robert Burns born (abbr.)?
30—Possessive pronoun.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Two Battles for the Atlantic

Dive bombers swooping upon brave but defenseless merchantmen, submarines shelling commercial vessels and civilian passengers in mid-ocean, British warships protecting convoys and tracking down raiders, American warships patrolling the ocean lanes to warn all shipping against presence of Nazi war craft—this is one Battle of the Atlantic.

But there are two Battles of the Atlantic, and the other has to be fought on dry ground.

It is to this battle that the Committee to Defend America is this week rallying informed and patriotic Americans. "Battle of the Atlantic Week" is a campaign to bring home to the entire American Nation the United States' vital concern in the outcome of the war against Hitlerism.

The World's Life Line

Harry L. Hopkins, the President's Lend-Lease Co-ordinator, in an address to the British people the other day, accurately described the American and British ocean patrols as guardians of "the world's life line." Rear Admiral William H. Standley, speaking to fellow-Americans, has usefully put the case in narrower and very hard-headed terms. Speaking for the Committee's campaign, he stressed that aid to Britain need not be based on sentiment for the British or for oppressed peoples. It should be considered, Admiral Standley asserted, "as a safeguard of our own national security."

Americans owe it to their country to try to understand the implications both of Mr. Hopkins's and Admiral Standley's statements. To do so it is necessary first to recognize that America is more than a geographical term. It is a body of freedoms linked inevitably to free ideals wherever they exist.

When Mr. Hopkins spoke of the world's life line" he doubtless was thinking of all those peoples whose futures depend on British resistance to Nazi Germany and on American aid to Britain. Admiral Standley doubtless was thinking of actual working conditions of American defense which have existed for generations. These conditions called for navies both in the Atlantic and in the Pacific. The stability of a world, including the security of smaller or weaker nations in the Orient and the Occident alike, has rested on the tacit co-operation of British and American naval power.

Pattern of American Defense

Americans never fully appreciated the facts of this co-operative power until the possibility of British defeat after the fall of France thrust upon the United States the terrific burden of financing a two-ocean Navy. And also thrust upon Americans the impossible task of building such a Navy in time to meet the impending Axis menace.

Then many of them learned how their world had been kept together. They came to look upon the British Isles as a veritable outpost—mighty and self-reliant—of American naval defense. They saw British bases in the Far East as indispensable to effective naval power there. They recognized in the ever-developing freedom of the British Commonwealth of Nations a political system and an idealism trending toward wider organization of world law and liberty.

Freedom of the Seas

Americans learned that their power, prosperity and influence for good were all guaranteed by freedom of the seas; that America was not primarily a land power, but a sea power, whose Navy was always "the first line of defense." And some of them came to have a grasp of the far-flung pattern of sea power, of the ocean doorways guarded by Britain and thus long closed to expansionist policies of despotic dynasties of Continental Europe, of the interplay of British and French security through colonial as well as naval policy, and of the comfort—the national security at a minimum of cost and risk—that all this meant to the United States.

Much of this security has disappeared. But the most important part of it is still left. In helping to guard "the world's life line" the United States is helping to preserve a system of defense which is as surely and as preciously its own as it is Britain's.

If this lesson were fully learned during "Battle of Atlantic Week," Americans would join Admiral Standley in saying, "We have to job to do . . . What are we waiting for?" One of the big battles of the Atlantic would be won, and of the outcome of the other there could then be no doubt.

Combating Boredom

Somebody once defined war as ten days of boredom and half an hour of ferocious activity. Most nations recognize army morale as a number-one problem.

Early in this war Britain discovered that after four months of active duty her average soldier was inclined to put his thinking apparatus on the shelf, for the "duration." But the British recognized the symptoms, and have actively combated them, largely with education.

In one recent month 5,000 lectures were delivered to the military forces on such subjects as "Internal Conditions in Italy," "The German Financial Policies," and "After the War, What?" Thus Private Tommy Atkins may not come out of the war the same lad he went in. He won't have to take down a rusty thinking apparatus from the shelf or spend hours finding out "what is going on."

This is not peculiarly a soldier's problem. Sailors, too, and civilians, for that matter, face the problem of what to do in their spare time. On some of the convoy ships it has been reported, sailors are seen hard at their hobbies when off duty: painting pictures, learning how to play the fiddle, or studying Spanish. Wartime, many have already discovered, need not be boretime—to the inquiring mind.

The Crafty Croquette

Disillusionments that break in upon the boy or girl who comes to the city from the country supply perennial comment. Things are not always what they seem. Most of these lessons that rural youth learns have already been well told, yet there remains one pitfall which it is high time to expose—the cunning croquette.

In the rural home the croquette is as sound as a government bond. Its buxom brown sides conceal no fictions. If it is a chicken croquette, in troth it is a chicken croquette.

Doubtless in many a home in the city the croquette still maintains its character of gold. It is generally in restaurants (let us trust, not all) that the innocent find the nugget to be only gold-plated. The sleek exterior of the croquette may appear a thing of grace. But what the contents are, no matter what the title, oft remains a puzzle—even after the tasting.

There are wary city folk who never in a quarter century have risked ordering an urban, mass-production croquette. On the other hand, there are other city dwellers who rarely scan a menu without dashingly ordering a "chicken" croquette, if billed. Hope, as the poet intimated, plays eternally on the wishbone.

The Farmer's Doing Better

"The Agricultural Situation" is no longer blue. The statement is literal as well as figurative.

"The Agricultural Situation" is a monthly pamphlet published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Heretofore it has been printed on azure blue paper. The July issue has just appeared—in white.

Its first sentence reads, "Increased industrial production and the largest national income in our history are providing good domestic markets for farm products." Some of the commodity headings report cotton "at highest prices in years," wheat "higher . . . this summer than last," cattle "higher," hogs "at highest prices in three years," dairy and egg prices better, and sheep producing "the most valued wool clip in twenty years."

The farmer is not receiving "parity" prices for his products—that is, prices comparable in buying power to the prices he received between 1909 and 1914. But he is receiving, on the whole, 94 per cent of "parity" as compared to 77 per cent of that supposed equality with urban industry in 1939.

The "parity" theory came into acceptance in 1933 when farm prices were pitifully low and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was organized to try to pull them up. The farm interests then set as their goal the price relationship they had enjoyed at one of the most favorable periods in American farming.

Today the pertinent question is whether they will accept even parity levels as a ceiling in price control legislation. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace is understood to be urging the logic of this limit, but some farm groups apparently want prices to be free to go above parity if war demand should take them there. If farmers wish effective public sympathy when prices are low they will do well to give a thought to the public interest when prices tend to go high.

Our Readers Say—

"Picnicking"—For Pleasure's Own Sweet Sake

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit us to make a few remarks on your editorial about picnicking.

Wherever a picnic is an ordeal it is not the right kind of a picnic; and you make an ordeal out of a picnic. You look on a picnic as my wife does, and of course she is wrong. She follows, from natural inclination, your formula: She prepares a week ahead; she makes an angel food cake; she makes potato salad; and she cooks this and that and the other thing, for the ants.

Our good Norwegian neighbors picnic; and they picnic in a different manner. On the spur of the moment they load into their old jalopy a peck of potatoes, some bread and butter, an old spider, a stew pot, paper dishes, and there you are! They hit for a lake or stream, and when they have caught a few fish they are promptly steaked, thrown into the spider along with the bacon; and when the fish are golden brown and the potatoes ready, boiled in their jackets, dinner is served; each person helping himself.

When the day is done and the sky beginning to lower, the men scour the eating utensils in the sand, the paper plates and other waste are burned or thrown into a convenient garbage can, and everyone returns home, all in high spirits, anxious for another picnic; thinking that home is all right, but hurrah for the outing!

"Sociologically speaking," that kind of picnic means living; and roughing it like that—"picnicking"—makes one appreciate the comforts of home. Try it some time.

L. D. LAMMON, Editor and Publisher,
Coleraine, Minn. The Itasca Iron News

To Escape Defeat—

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One gathers from a recent letter from Pittsburgh that the lady who wrote the letter to the Monitor dislikes war, and has the idea that if our present Army is disorganized and ruined through failure to extend the term of service of selectees and National Guardsmen beyond the one year necessary to make them effective soldiers, the danger that this country will be warred on and conquered will somehow be lessened. She should logically demand that the entire Army be disbanded, and the Navy sunk or scuttled, for it is plain that if we have neither Army nor Navy, we cannot participate in "Europe's war," nor defend ourselves, or keep war away from the Americas, either. Neither can we escape slavery if the rest of the world is allowed to fall under the domination of Adolf Hitler and his mighty army and potentially mighty navy.

Our only chance of escaping defeat and slavery is to take vigorous measures to maintain our Army and Navy at maximum strength, and further, to acquire and occupy advanced bases as far as possible from the continental United States, and to prevent Nazi Germany and Italy from acquiring positions from which the Western Hemisphere can be threatened with invasion. The result of a weak and pacifist policy is to invite invasion of our own country at the time when Hitler, having through our failure to interfere effectively to prevent him from conquering the rest of the world, will be fully prepared to deal with us, and to direct against us the combined power of Fifth Column elements and pacifist and isolationist allies within the United States.

Our program should be to form with the British commonwealths an immediate provisional Federal Union. CLARENCE HOTSON
Dorchester, Mass.

"During This Crucial Period"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For some time it has been in my thought to write and say how much I am enjoying reading The Christian Science Monitor during this crucial period of the world's history; it is both enlightening and spiritually encouraging. The various correspondents present the news so clearly and from such a rational point of view, that it has a steadying and not depressing effect. I was one of the earliest subscribers to our paper, and can truthfully say that in my judgment the Monitor is better than it has ever been.

(MRS.) E. HOPE BACON
West Vancouver, British Columbia.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Take Off the Brake!"

Mahon in The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia

Bread and Butter and Bombs in Paternoster Row

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Paternoster Row! How poignantly the news of the wholesale bombing of that publishers' domain in London recalled the awe and glamour with which our childhood fancy surrounded it! For it was from Paternoster Row that our "bread and butter" came and it was therefore a place of tremendous importance.

The knowledge that perhaps some of the oldest and finest publishing houses in England (I remember that our affectionate name for the dignified Messrs. Cassell Petter, Galpin and Company whose checks provided a good deal of our bread and butter was "Caterpillar-Galpin") had been completely demolished could not fail to bring a pang. It also brought back a vivid picture of our mother as she used to start off on a periodic trip from the seaport town where we lived to London and Paternoster Row, with the finished manuscript under her arm of one of the religious and historical books which she wrote.

When a book was nearing completion we always felt something not unlike awe. So much devoted work had gone into it— work that never was approached without prayer. It meant making at least two copies by hand of sufficient manuscript sheets to make a volume of about three hundred printed pages, and the work was always done with scrupulous neatness and exactness.

After a few days had passed we began to look eagerly for the telegraph boy. Not that we had any doubt about the ultimate sale of the book, but delay just then might be distinctly unpleasant, for finances were getting low and the time seemed perilously near when we might have to live on what an old sea captain friend called "the clippings of tin." Furthermore we knew exactly what that metaphorical phrase meant.

When the telegraph boy did arrive, he rarely got an opportunity to lift the brass knocker and give his customary rat-tat on the hall door, for more than one pair of youthful eyes were generally watching the path by which he would come up through the garden. And when we tore open the yellow envelope and read, "Sold manuscript to C. P. G. for one hundred pounds," what jubilation! What visions of new clothes and of living "on the fat of the land" which was really only good plain food, for a month to come.

Then there was the delight of watching for our mother's triumphant return with C. P. G.'s check (our good old "Caterpillar-Galpin") for the fabulous sum of one hundred pounds safely tucked away in her purse. "See the conquering hero come" was nothing to it, for here was a conquering heroine, indeed. How we listened to all she had to tell about London and the courtesy with which she had been treated in Paternoster Row. What a sense of accomplishment and achievement we had, as though it were we ourselves who had written the book.

So today, although the outward structures of such publishing firms as our "Caterpillar-Galpin's" may seem to be nothing but masses of rubble and scattered papers, the things for which these splendid old establishments stood and for which they still stand, and the high standard of literature maintained by their writers will endure. For Paternoster Row is something more than just a street—something far more than merely mortar and stones. M. H. C.
Leicester, Mass.

"Literary Merit"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to thank you for the courageous and telling fashion displayed in the handling of world events in The Christian Science Monitor. I derive great benefit as regards information, as well as keen satisfaction in the literary quality of our paper. The general "style" of the Monitor is reminiscent of the old New York Sun, which survives in memory as an outstanding example of literary merit in newspaper art.

(MRS.) ALICE HALE COHEN
San Francisco.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

The True Patriotism

Patriotism cannot mean an exclusive devotion to our country's interests—for that is only another form of devotion to personal interests, family interests, or provincial interests, all of which, if not driven past themselves, are vulgar and immoral objects.

I dream of the day when an English statesman shall arise with a heart too large for England; having courage in the face of his countrymen to assert some suggested policy: "This is good for your trade; this is necessary for your domination; but it will vex a people hard by; it will hurt a people farther off; it will profit nothing to the general humanity; therefore away with it. It is not for you or for me."

When a statesman dares speak so, and when a public applauds him speaking, then shall the Nation be glorious, and her praise, instead of exploding from within from loud civic mouths, shall come to her from without, as all worthy praise must, from the alliances she has fostered and the populations she has saved.—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

The Wide Horizon

Ten Weeks of Growth

In view of the overwhelming vote of support accorded Prime Minister Menzies by the United Australian Party on July 28, an indication of probably increased strength when Parliament reconvenes, the following interpretation of his gain in popularity takes on added interest.

By Guy Natusch

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Strange things happen to nations and to individuals when they are thrown into the melting pot of war. Neither escapes unchanged. A simple truth, easily recognized, one would think, but great nations and great men failed to recognize the fact at the end of World War I and, planning as though the pre-war conditions still obtained, laid the foundations of many of the problems which troubled the world a few short years later.

My interest lies at the moment not in the reactions to the war but its effect on one Australian, Robert Gordon Menzies, on whose shoulders the major burden of directing the Commonwealth's war effort falls. The Australian Prime Minister returned recently from a ten weeks' tour which took him through the battlefields of the Middle East, to Britain, where he spent most of his time, and then to America and so home.

While in Britain he both experienced the full force of enemy raids—he was in Plymouth when the blitzkrieg swept down on the famous old port—and he has had unusual opportunities of seeing the damage done to the great cities of Britain. He has been through the melting pot and has returned to Australia a changed man. So marked is this change that it has surprised not only his associates but also the people who were brought close to him by radio.

* * *

Mr. Menzies is a man of keen intellect and of fine academic attainments. Such a one sometimes finds it difficult to make that contact and that direct personal appeal essential for the public man who seeks not only his own success but to do the utmost that is in him for his country. There is no doubt that the Australian Prime Minister has been heavily handicapped because his intellectual aloofness left the people cold. There came into being stories, apocryphal but nevertheless widely believed, which pictured him as a man whose aim was the attainment of high position for the gratification of personal ambition. If that were ever true, the melting pot of war has changed all that.

Today Robert Gordon Menzies is a man with new steadiness. To meet him is to recognize a new vitality and to hear him is to ponder on the vibrant challenge which makes of his words something to remember. He has seen the new war on civilians at first hand. That in itself might have done something to awaken the intellectual to the realities which otherwise might have passed him by. But—and this is the real key to the amazing growth in stature in ten weeks—he has come to know "the common people of Britain" and has been humbled by their greatness in time of peril. Not the fine speeches made on platforms, not the work of the great of the land, but the courage and cheerfulness of the little people have worked the miracle.

* * *

Mr. Menzies has never been short of words with which to express himself, but when he talks of the "knights of the side streets and back lanes" who are producing a new order of chivalry in Britain, there are a warmth and a depth of feeling which have stirred Australians as they seldom let themselves be stirred in public. Crowding in his mind, too, are mental pictures of "women with strange muscular arms whacking into metal with hammers, doing men's work with grime on their faces, but with gold in their hearts."

It is these things which the Prime Minister has seen which are now behind his new appeal to the people of Australia to forget politics and, calling into being a National Government, concentrate every ounce of effort to the one cause of helping Great Britain to win the war. Today there is a far greater body of opinion to back him up.

Labor (or that section of it which determines these things) still argues that it can do its greatest service by co-operating in the War Advisory Council but leaving itself free to provide that criticism which, it claims, is essential to the getting of full results. That there would still be plenty of criticism from the floor of a House controlled by a National Government it is not prepared to admit. But a solution may be found, particularly if Mr. Menzies, should he again visit Britain, takes with him Opposition Leader John Curtin so that he, too, may see at first hand "the poor little street-bred people of Britain in whose hearts burns the purest flame of courage that this world has known."

Mirror of World Opinion

Our Debt to Capital

America is able today to build the greatest war machine of any nation, or present combination of nations. Why? For one and only one reason—because our forefathers were not only productive but thrifty, and passed on to us the savings of this past labor in the form of machinery, plants and equipment. Without the machines to convert raw materials and process guns, tanks, planes and ships, our own labor today would be utterly ineffectual for defense. . . .

We talk glibly of a prospective national income of $100,000,000,000, yet fail to appreciate that this would be no more than a Jules Verne fantasy, if a large share of production during 300 years had not been saved to take the form of factories, railroads, ships, planes, machines—our present array of useful wealth. The evidences of these savings—bonds, savings deposits, etc.—are, like currency, the receipts for services performed. So long as their rights are respected, people will continue to create and pass on a surplus and the Nation will progress. When they are considered to be only scraps of paper, we shall have the same piracy, strife and destruction domestically that we now see among nations.

On the other side, it would serve us well to remember that these machines or facilities . . . are of productive value only to the extent to which present labor is able to use them. . . . In some industries as high as $7,000 of capital is required for the most efficient production of a single workman. Thus, it should be a basic part of our government fiscal policy to encourage private savings and avoid the destruction of present capital, so that today's workmen may continue to have the finest tools in the world.—*Trusts and Estates*, New York.

Enclosed: Find an Iron Cross

Editor, Orlando Morning Sentinel:

You and your newspaper have always stood for the principle of democracy and Americanism. I would be grateful to you if you would warn the people of Florida of just what is happening here in Florida so that they will wake up.

As I was born in Germany but am now an American citizen, thank God, I know whereof I speak. The Germans in Florida and all over the United States of America are being approached by many Nazi agents who tell them that their duty to the Fatherland comes first; unfortunately, most German-Americans are not loyal to this glorious government of ours and fall right in with Nazi schemes. . . .

I am writing this because my own two sons, both born Americans and citizens of the United States of America, are now fighting in the German Army because they listened to the promises of these German agents.

I do hope this letter will stop other Americans from joining or listening to these Nazi agents as my two foolish sons have done.

I am enclosing an Iron Cross I received from the Imperial German Government which I received for the death of my husband in the first World War. This cross stands for everything that is wicked, false, murderous and against the teachings of Christianity.

Display this in your newspaper so most of the Germans here may know how we feel in the United States of America, even though they enjoy the freedom of this grand country. . . . MRS. FRIEDA OLLENBERG

—A letter in the *Orlando* (Fla.) *Morning Sentinel*.

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